THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

VOL. IV. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871. NO. 45.

Baby.

One Summer morning Baby came,
To lay upon my breast;
I kissed her little face, and said,
"We have an angel guest."

That Summer-time was glad and gay
With baby laugh and glee;
The dearest thing in all the world
My darling was to me.

But when the frost-winds touched the flowers,
Like them she drooped away,
And died within my sinking arms
One sad, sad Autumn day.

We made her little narrow grave
Close by the garden-wall—
It seemed that some time she would wake,
And for her mother call.

I planted rose and briony
Beside her grave in Spring,
And robins nestled there, and learned
Their little ones to sing.

It is a sacred spot to me,
That grave so green and low;
Ah! Heaven cannot be far away
From Baby's grave, I know.

Trouble at Twenty.

Does this seem strange to you, my own best friend,
That I, who yesterday gave back like one
Too surely lapsing to the struggle's end,
To-day can draw down rapture from the sun,
And drink the blazing blue above my head,
And fix my sight upon the thick-ridged hills,
Till their supremely-strengthening beauty fills
My heart and strikes a spring into my tread?

My youth has risen up in me like a sea,
To swell above the fainting want of him
Whose face and life and love are far from me;
And on this sea a short swift while I swim:
I left his picture un-brought-forth to-day,
The better to bar out the blank of life
Without him—yielding youth an evener strife
With sorrow; and casual victory by the way

Has come to youth. This thing but feebly comes,
This strength to cast aside the knawing pain;
For swift and sudden a burning chorus hums,
And whelms the short resistance of my brain;
And off I rush, and set the trembling key
Within the lock, and snatch the picture out,
And drink the light the features shed about,
And hug the banished pain again to me.

You see me now with rapid feet, and eyes
That take the sun's broad laugh and laugh it back;
But all too soon the weakness will arise—
Weak wish to strike anew the toilsome track:
The dance will fly my feet, the light will fall
Out of my eyes, and I shall fetch in haste
His face once more, and hold the pain embraced
The precious pain, the worst, best thing of all.

NINETTE, THE QUEEN OF THE RING.

The manager had tendered the services of the company for a benefit to a hospital which needed funds, and there was every prospect of a fashionable, as well as a crowded house. Ninette, our equestrian queen, had entered more fully into the spirit of the scene than any of us, although we were all more than anxious to make the affair a great success.

How I loved Ninette! So oddly, too, that sometimes my own love almost bewildered me; its persistency having no hope in it, yet its hopelessness having no despair. It was a love that never was moved by her indifference or scorn, and never weakened by her contempt. She was proud of her own beauty and of her power over us all, and she never attempted to hide this—never domineering over the female performers, who were all older and plainer than herself, but domineering most despotically over every male performer in the circus. But she did it so prettily and bewitchingly that I was not the only one who had laid his love at her feet to be trampled on at her girlish pleasure. I had but poor health then, and this was one source of Ninette's merry sarcasm.

We moved into the dimly-lighted building which surrounded the tent, and looked in at the performance.

"The circus is crowded," Ninette whispered, as she sauntered out with me. "I hardly ever remember our having such a crowd, Ricardo."

"And I hope we never shall have it again," I panted, unbuttoning my coat. "The place is stifling."

"Oh, I hope we shall," she laughed, merrily; "I should like to see hundreds turned away from the doors, and no room left inside even for one child more."

I went into the ring amid the deafening applause of the crowd, and, bowing slightly, walked coolly across the ring. I thought nothing of the mass of faces rising in rows, but I remembered that Ninette could see me, and that she had said I was helping in a good cause. I felt that I had performed as I had hardly ever performed before, and the long applause was again and again renewed as I left the ring. What would Ninette say? Would she congratulate me? Passing through the dimly-lighted building outside the tent, where the horses waited, I caught sight of two figures standing aside in the shadow—Ninette and a gentleman, an army officer whom I had met that morning—talking low and earnestly. I had often noticed him in the circus, and noticed his evident admiration of Ninette, still I had never seen him out there among us before, and I started as I came up to them in the gloom. Ninette carelessly turned her eyes upon me for a moment, then went on talking; coquettishly and flippantly it seemed to me. I took her horse from the man who was bringing it forward, and myself led it toward her.

"Are you ready, Mlle. Ninette?" I asked, my voice trembling against my will.

"Ready? Why?" she inquired, with slow contempt.

"Allow me. O, pray allow me, Mademoiselle," exclaimed the stranger, starting forward. And Ninette, smiling, put her foot into his hand.

Seating herself in the saddle with the utmost ease, she carelessly, as it seemed, backed Black Hawk against me. "Signor Ricardo," she said, haughtily, "is this the spot where the gentlemen of our company usually rest between their exercises in the ring?" An ironical answer rose to my lips, but I withheld the words.

"Stand back, if you please, Signor. Must you always follow me? always haunt me? Stand back."

With a quick change of voice and a bright shy smile, she bent to take her little gilded whip as the officer handed it to her.

"Thanks, Monsieur le Capitaine." And while she bent gracefully, and seemed to be only stroking the neck of the splendid black horse, she reined him in, skillfully and imperceptibly, until he touched my shoulder.

I turned away without answering; and for the first time Ninette performed without my eyes following her graceful motions. The strange gentleman moved to the opening into the tent, but when she rode back, flushed and triumphant after her success, he came forward again eagerly. She drew up her lissome little figure with a dash of odd pride, and turning Black Hawk rapidly aside, sprang to the ground unassisted. Her part was played for that night, and, while the loud clapping within was continued, she walked slowly out into the darkness; her long crimson habit over her arm, her little cap pushed from her bright, excited face, and her eyes raised to the young officer who walked beside her.

After that, all is a burning confusion in my brain until one evening when I awoke to consciousness in the hospital for which I had been performing, and heard the physicians (who had seen me fall, and had attended pityingly upon me ever since) whisper that all would be well in time.

"Ricardo, dear fellow," said the manager, coming forward softly, and bending to whisper to me, "Thank God all will be well. The worst is over."

I hardly know when the knowledge dawned upon me, or how; but as I lay there—my old companions clustering round me—I knew that I had performed among them for the last time. I knew that life had most wonderfully and mercifully been spared me; but that I should never walk again. I do not remember that the knowledge came with any sharp or bitter pain; I think it was a quiet, hopeless conviction from the first. They had given me a small room in the hospital to myself; partly to spare others the sight of my suffering; partly, perhaps, because I had hurt myself in their cause.

So the days and nights passed on; and slowly, slowly brought me a little ease at last.

One morning Monsieur, entering my room with a brighter face than usual, told me Ninette had come to see me. I felt the blood rush into my wan face as I took her little warm hand in both my own.

"Oh! you are so much better, Ricardo," she said, her small lips trembling a little as she looked at me. "We shall soon have you back in your place among us."

I shook my head slowly. "Never again, Ninette."

"Why?" she asked in feigned astonishment.

"I shall never walk again anywhere, I think, Ninette; certainly not on the vibrating wire. I know I must be a—be lame all my life; and I'm trying, as I lie here, to get accustomed to the thought, and to feel prepared."

"No! no!" she cried, quickly. "Don't try to get accustomed to it, Ricardo. Try to think of getting well, and that will help you to do so."

"Will it? Then I will try," I answered, struggling with my sadness. "When do you leave here?"

"Leave here? O, I don't know. Not till you are well, I should think. Why, Ricardo," she added, as I smiled incredulously, "dont you know that to-night we are all going to perform for your benefit? You've not heard, you say? Why, what has Monsieur found to talk to you about, then, for he talks to me of nothing else? I wish I could have brought you one of the enormous bills, headed 'Ricardo's Benefit,' in letters as large as myself. You always were fond of reading your own name in the bills, weren't you?"

"Yes—with yours," I answered, intently watching the bright face.

"Well, you would have seen mine, too, to-day, in letters almost larger, for I'm going to—ride."

"Of course," I answered, with a faint smile, while I wondered a little at the sudden change in her voice. "What audience would there be if you did not, Ninette?"

"None," she laughed. "You must wish me success before I go away. But here's Monsieur come to dismiss me. I've been telling Signor Ricardo," she added, as the manager joined us, "various particulars of his benefit. How very willing we all give our services. How all the town is patronizing us."

"And did she tell you," asked Monsieur, with a pleased and excited look, "how I offered to double the price of admission if anyone would promise a novelty? and how she herself immediately proposed to perform her Moorish feat? I'll show you one of the handbills. Here it is: "Mlle. Ninette, the equestrian queen, on her magnificent steed *Black Hawk*, will——"

"O, no, no! you must not let her," I exclaimed, in hasty fear. "Oh! Monsieur, it is most rash and dangerous."

Monsieur smiled as he put the handbill back into his pocket, and Ninette arose with a vexed glance across at him.

"Do forbid her to do this," I cried again.

"Mlle. Ninette is such a superb horsewoman," the manager said, "that if she feels she can accomplish it safely and brilliantly, I feel it too. And it will make to-night's performance an unrivaled success. She has done it before, you know; and a gorgeous and unprecedented triumph it was."

"It is a willful risking of life," I faltered, the tears starting in my weakness. "I shall be miserable."

"I shall not," laughed Monsieur, rising. "I have too much confidence in Ninette."

"Don't think about it at all, Ricardo," Ninette said, giving me her hand as she prepared to leave. "I should never have told you myself, because I know how invalids worry themselves about the safest and most trifling things. I have made up my mind to do it, and *Black Hawk* understands that same entirely."

"Oh! do not venture it, Ninette," I whispered, appealing to her in bitter-earnestness. "Say you will not."

"No—for I *must*," she answered, laughing lightly, though she spoke with odd, steady quietness.

Then I covered my eyes with my feeble hands, and let the tears flow on.

"I shall come in and see you before the performance," Ninette said, after a little dismal pause.

"Will you, Ninette?" I asked eagerly, as I battled with my cowardice. "Will you come in just as you go?"

"I hardly know about that," she answered, with a quaint, shy smile.

Monsieur had left the room then, and Ninette was standing opposite me, about to follow him.

"Ninette," I said, slowly, as I feasted my eyes on her sweet face, "when I saw you first you wore an old black habit, quite rusty, I remember; and you had a hat in your hand, with a long scarlet plume almost touching the ground. And however I have seen you since, you have always been to me as you were that day—and you always will be, dear."

"I remember that old velvet habit," she laughed "It is a superannuated article now; and—what did you think of me then, Ricardo?"

"Just what I think now."

She laughed again, but her step was soft and lingering when she left me.

Until evening I lay and thought of her; picturing the beautiful little figure that would come to me in its gorgeous theatrical dress. The twilight glided slowly into my silent room, and then I lay and listened breathlessly, for I knew she must come soon now. Yet so noiselessly she entered at last that even my waiting ears could scarcely catch the light step. Without a word she shut the door behind her. Then she stood looking at me; her red lips parted with an irrepressible smile, and her eyes brimming over with fun. But she was clad in no gay, unusual dress; she stood there holding up in one hand the old black habit; from the other dangled the little hat with its scarlet plume; and her head was only crowned with its bright, fair curls.

"Ninette," I said, breaking my wondering silence, "seeing you so, I feel as if, through all the years that I lie helpless, I could dream that you have been to me all that I wildly dreamed you might be when I saw you so for the first time. Thank you for coming as you are; but you will have to change your dress again, you ride in such a different costume."

The color rushed to her cheeks, and her eyes grew hot and dark.

"Yes, very different; but cannot you think of me always as you see me now, Ricardo—as you saw me first? The people are passing the hospital gates in crowds" she went on turning and looking through the window; I expect a fuller house than we ever had in England. It is for your sake, Signor."

"I wish I thought so," I said very earnestly; "I wish I did not know they go to see your wild and daring leap, Ninette. How terrible it will be to witness—for those who love you!"

She laughed a low, quick laugh, but did not turn to me.

You are thinking of Captain Attendant, I dare say, Ricardo? But you need not, for I have never spoken to him since the night you—fell; and I never shall again."

A wild, proud joy sprang up in my heart. "Ninette," I cried, "my darling, turn your face to me. I am so helpless here, and shall so soon lose the face I love. Come to me for these few precious moments"

Very gently she came up to me, and laid her cool hand on my forehead.

She bent her head, and as I laid my weak fingers on the soft curls, one deep sob shook the little kneeling figure, but when she rose her eyes were very bright behind their glistening lashes. She did not say a word of farewell to me. With a strange, brave, struggling smile, which would have vanished with a word, she hesitated a moment; her cheeks flushing, and her lips wistful. Then quite suddenly, with just the slight gesture with which she acknowledged the plaudits of the crowd, she left me.

I lay and listened as the carriages rolled past the infirmary gates; and presently, across the river, I could hear our own band strike up merrily. I could follow in fancy the whole performance as I lay with the programme before me, and the well-known airs to guide me. At last, with a quickened beating of my heart, I felt that the time was come for Ninette's appearance. I knew the very tune with which the band would greet her. Ah! there it was; but drowned almost in a loud prolonged applause Then—knowing she was performing—I lay there quivering in every limb.

It was just as one of the hospital physicians and a nurse came into my room that a great shout rose on the other side of the river, and rolled joyously across to me. My blood burned in my veins,

"That is to greet her after her leap," I said, speaking aloud and rapidly in my intense relief. "Thank God; it is over."

"I, too, am glad it is over," said the physician gravely; "such a feat should never have been attempted."

"And yet every one has gone to see it," I answered, passionately, as the nurse turned my pillow. "Why did they encourage her?"

"Such things would be done in any case," he answered, "at least we judge so, though perhaps we do not try it; for certainly every one has gone to see this leap to night; all our own household, like every one else's. Yet how can we help disapproving such a dangerous act, performed too by a young and beautiful girl, whose life must be one long temptation to display—if to nothing worse?"

"Listen!" I cried, in sudden terror, pushing away the nurse, and starting up with panting breath, "Did the band stop then—suddenly? Hark! it is all silent."

I remember faltering incoherent appeals to be taken to the circus; and I remember how they tried to soothe me, laying me back upon the bed, and drawing down the blind before my wild and staring eyes. But in that hush across the river I knew that I had had my death blow.

They brought me no tidings for days. They kept me in darkness within and without. But when at last my brain was calm again, and my eyes had lost their restless fever, they told me some few particulars of that fearful night.

Ninette had performed her dauntless feat with dauntless success. While she stood daintily upon his neck, Black Hawk took his leap smoothly and safely. But the astonished crowd had not been satisfied with this; with a persistent cry they had summoned her again; and summoned her in my name.

"As the seats for to-night have been taken at double price," she had said laughingly, to Monsieur, "I owe the audience a double appearance."

And so she had ridden in again triumphantly, and springing lightly upon the neck of her horse, had prepared again for her wonderful leap.

Then came the hush—though no one ever could tell me exactly how it had occurred; some saying Ninette was unusually excited by her brilliant feat; and some that she was tired. She fell—fell with a light, sudden fall, which would not have hurt her, perhaps, but that her temple struck the boards which separated the front row of spectators from the ring.

Thank God that there had been no struggle! There was one deep red stain upon the soft, fair curls; but no anguish on the young dead face when they lifted it so gently.

In the rare, sweet dreams which visit me as I lie here, I always see Ninette just as I saw her first—just as I saw her last. And when I awake, I am almost glad to see, in the faces round me, that the time is drawing very near when I shall see her once again.—*London Society.*

The Power of Lightning.

The concentration of power in a stroke of lightning, acting through an inconceivably small interval of time, may perhaps be realized after examining its work of destruction, yet its inductive action on the earth's surface is not less wonderful. Prof. A. M. Mayer made ah experiment, some time since, which demonstrated the extent of this action. He connected the wire of a galvanometer with the water-pipes of Baltimore, Md., and joined the other end of the coil to a gas-pipe of a house in the south-western part of the city. Thus a vast metallic system of electric nerves stretched three miles towards the north-west, to the reservoir, and about as many miles to the east and south-east, over the city. A thunder-storm was raging at the time in the north, at so great a distance that only the illuminations of the clouds told when a flash occurred. Yet whenever that flash took place, the needle of the galvanometer was instantly deflected through ten or twenty degrees. So nearly simultaneous were the two occurrences that no difference in the instant of their manifestation could be detected. Shutting himself up in a dark room containing the galvanometer, he signaled, when the needle moved, to an observer of the storm, who also gave a signal whenever a flash occurred; and the exchange of signals was always found to be simultaneous. It was ascertained on the following day that the storm was more than twelve miles distant, thus showing that over 500 square miles of earth's surface was effected at each flash of the lightning.

"Little Floy."

I was much touched says a correspondent writing for the ruins of Peshtigo with the story of Joseph Lasure. He was a farmer in the Bush, with a wife and five children. They had fought to the last, and left only when the flames flashed clean over their building. Lasure carried his three-year old boy, and his wife a babe. All kept together, with the flames striking them at every step, for 30 rods. The wife could go no farther, and dropped with her stifled babe in her arms. The father had now to drop his little three-year old, who was picked up in turn by the elder boy of thirteen. The brave boy carried the little fellow for nearly a quarter of a mile, when both sank down together. Little Floy, nine years old, and their only girl, stood it the smartest of all, and kept ahead of her father for half a mile, cheering him on with brave words, when all the rest had perished. She had now to pass over burning grass, when her dress was enveloped in flames. "Oh, if I could only have saved that girl!" said the grief-choked father, and his story was ended. A young lad, next neighbor to Lasure, who was saved, had much to tell of little Floy. She was the smartest scholar at school. She read finely, in the 5th reader, and could spell down all the scholars She was small of size, exceedingly bright, beautiful, active and sweet tempered. All the living in Sugar Bush will remember long and speak tenderly of the little heroine.

BUSINESS IN PARIS.—Investigations recently made by such adherents of the Commune as Lockroy, Allain, Targe, Murat, Bonvalet, and others, who are members of the present Municipal Council of Paris, show that while the business of restaurateurs, shoemakers, tailors, and many other tradespeople yet feels the effects of the siege in diminished receipts, the occupation of milliners and makers of artificial flowers is still as remunerative and prosperous as ever it was. These two trades are prosecuted exclusively by women, a fact which, coupled with the fact that they exist exclusively *for* women, may to some extent explain their present well-being. Attempts were made by other countries during the war to compete with France in the manufacture of flowers, but they were without success.

A PETITION has been sent to the President from the citizens of Arizona asking him to allow Gen. Cook to pursue the Apache campaign uninterrupted by Peace Commissioners.

The Everglades of Florida.

The Everglades are just a submerged prairie, and they exhibit the manner in which the great Western prairies were formed. Drain the Everglades, (it could be done,) and the present islands would be hills. Submerge a prairie, and its hills would become islands. No tree is found on the Everglades, because they are constantly covered with water; no trees are found on the prairies, because they were long covered with water. Time will come when this vast plain will be clear of water, and then we shall have a large surface, like the prairies, clear of trees, and fitted for cultivation by man. In these little Everglade islands the palm flourishes, and also the orange and every other tree of Florida. The caster-oil plant grows up to be a large tree of several years' life. The arrow-root and sweet-potato patches merely require that stirring of the ground necessary in removing the full-grown roots to cause the younger ones to grow and keep on growing. It is really not necessary to plant more than once. It is a lazy man's paradise. No wonder the Indians were unwilling to move to the West; it was not the graves of their fathers they were unwilling to leave, it was their potato and pumpkin patches. Their pumpkin is small, round and sweet; they cut it open, put in a raccoon or opossum, cover it with ashes and bake it in the fire. The hunters think it a superb dish. Another plan is to take a fish just off the hook, and without scaling or cleaning, wrap it up in green leaves and bake it in the same way. Hunters use a wet newspaper. It is done when, if you tear a piece of the wrapping, the skin and scales come off with it. You tear off skin and wrapping from one side, and eat the flesh, turn it over and eat the other, and throw bones and inside away.

Indians in small numbers are still found near the Everglades. They do not like the whites, are not sociable, but there is a talisman that will move them out of stoicism into cordiality, there is a sesame that will open an Indian's heart and mouth, and that is whisky. They are the only savages who have never invented an intoxicating liquor of their own. Their only idea of civilization is to get drunk. Ride into their own country, put up with a Chief, give him whisky and promise him more, and he and his are at your service so long as your whisky lasts.

What Men have Died for.

Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a feerait; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies; one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at dinner on a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick; and Lieutenant Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters. In 1777 a duel occurred in New York city, between Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh, of the 70th, and Captain McPherson, of the 42d British regiment, in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the best eating was from the cob and the other that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb dreadfully, so much so that it had to be amputated. Graham, Major Noah's assistant editor on the National Advocate, lost his life in 1827, at the duelling ground at Hoboken, with Barton, the son-in-law of Edward Livingston, in a simple dispute about "what was trumps" in a game of cards.

HOW THEY FIXED HIM.—Albany started a peculiar kind of a relief fund a few days since, and the receipt of which is likely to afford any thing but satisfaction to the recipient. It appears that a gentleman was requested to contribute something to the Chicago fund. At first he called the fund a swindle and then gave ten dollars. The exclamation was merely a hasty one, and the gentleman evidently belongs to that class of persons who always grumble, although possessed of the kindest intentions. But mark his punishment. His hard criticism was made public by an evening journal, and penny contributions were called for to reimburse him in his unwilling outlay. The result was that pennies came pouring in from all parts of the city, county and state. As soon as the thousandth penny was received the whole sum was put up in a package and sent to the gentleman's office. Worse punishment is rarely inflicted for a hasty word.

HENS IN PLACE OF DOGS.—There is hardly a family that does not throw away enough table scraps to keep at least a dozen hens; and many that keep a nuisance in the shape of a dog, that does no good, but costs more than a dozen good hens. One dog in a neighborhood is generally a greater trouble to the neighbors than a flock of hens would be; for if hens are well feed at home, they will rarely go away. But who ever saw a dog that was not a pest, running across the newly made garden, and sticking his nose into everything. Kill off curs and give the food to the hens, and you will find pleasure as well as profit in so doing. We wish there was a tax of $100 on every dog kept in the country. These that are of value as watch dogs, could be retained, while the host of snarling, dirty curs would give place to some more useful and less troublesome pet.

BY ALL MEANS.—A shrewish wife, quite sick, called her husband to come and sit by her bed-side.

"This is a sad world, my dear," said the wife, plaintively.

"Very" coincided the man.

"Were it not for leaving you I should love to quit it."

"Oh, my dear," eagerly responded the fellow, "how can you think I would interfere with your happiness! Go by all means."

The lady got well.

HOW THEY DID IT.—There are more ways than one of resenting an insult. Several Prussian officers in full uniform were present at a concert in Amsterdam, not long ago. The musicians struck up "Die Wacht am Rhein," when the audience took it into their heads to hiss. The band in order to allay the tumult, glided into the Dutch national air. At the first strains the Prussian officers uncovered their heads, rose and stood during the remainder of the piece.

It is significant to learn that, in consequence of the famine prevailing in Persia, the exportation of dates from that country has been prohibited by the authorities. In England alone we annually receive from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of these dates, which are consumed with considerable appreciation by the children of the poor.—*The Grocer.*

After the great fire in London, in 1666, Parliament enacted that every house should be built with independent walls, and all in front raised to equal height, and those walls should be of stone or brick, and that no man should delay beyond seven years.

Scene in a California Gambling House.

"A moment, if you please," quietly remarked an almost beardless desperado, covering his pile with a firm hand, and fixing dangerous eyes on the burly dealer of monte whom he addresses: "you can stop there."

"Well, sir."

"Well, excuse me, but I think you drew two cards."

"I believe not. I'll take your pile if you please:" the kerwajo takes it.

"Two cards!"

"Your money!"

And in each case the words were accompanied by a quick and quiet movement which discloses a revolver. With the appearance of these two new disputants, polished, curt, of brief but sharp and downright speech—there is quick but fussless stir among the spectators around the table. In a moment a clear space is formed, in the midst of a still circle of flashing eyes, compressed lips and clenched hands. You may count twenty deliberately ere you hear a breath or see the slightest movement.

"Well, sir?"

"Well!"

"Your money!"

"Your cards!"

Up steps a bystander—some cool, steady veteran, expert in the game and versed in the law of difficulties—a man of awful nerve, whose tympanum, accustomed to the crack, no pistol shot alarms

"Gentlemen," says he, "try arbitration first."

Another quick change of enquiring and responsive glances between the disputants.

Not a word, but the eyes of each plainly say "agreed." Both throw themselves back in their chairs and withdraw their hands from the table, with the air of men inviting examination, and resolute to abide the result. The veteran calls up two brothers of the Green Cloth competent to act as umpire; and three minutes, franght with mortal danger, are passed in deliberately counting the cards as they lie on the cloth, and naming them slowly—like the tolling of a bell, or the measured pronunciation of a death sentence. Except that there has been no noise but the simultaneous clicking of two pistol locks. The dealer and his young *vis-a-vis* are seemingly unconcerned for the event "You are wrong, my friend," says Veteran.

"No card was drawn here. Mistakes will happen to the most careful gentlemen."

From that decision there is no appeal. His finger on the trigger after that would have cost the young fellow his life. So pistols go back to their resting places, hands are shaken across the table, drinks for the company at the expense of the "bucker"—as he who plays against the bank is called—and the game proceeds with a better understanding.

History of the Cent.

The old red cent is rapidly passing away out of the United States currency, and it will not be long before it will only be known in memory and numismatic collections. Its history is a matter of sufficient interest for preservation. The cent was first proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas, which put on the cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French Liberty, with flowing locks. The chain on the reverse was replaced by the olive wreath of peace. But the French Liberty was short-lived, and so was her portrait on the cent. The next head or figure succeeding this—the staid classic dame with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered in the lapse of time.

THE COMET.—Encke's great comet, which makes a tour to the region of the sun once in about three years and at quarter, is now on its way thither, and will reach the perihilion some time in January. It will very soon come within the ken of the astronomers, but persons who have only their eyes to see with will not have the pleasure of beholding the erratic visitor. It "rounds" the sun at a distance of thirty-two million miles and then darts off into space, and before it turns to come back receives a point of three hundred and thirty-seven million miles from that luminary. This comet is an object of especial interest to scholars, owing to the fact that the period of its revolution is gradually diminishing. This is supposed to prove that the regions of space are filled with a material either capable of retarding the motion of solid bodies, the ultimate effect of which will be to destroy the centrifugal force of the planets and allow them gradually and imperceptibly to glide into the sun. It will take a long time for the earth to reach that destination, but Encke's comet periodically reminds us that such is its final doom.

A VOICE FROM UTAH.—The character of the petition from Utah, 50 feet long, and signed by about 2,500 women of that Territory, has been unintentionally misstated. Instead of being against polygamy, it is in favor of that institution, and was sent to the Executive Mansion at Washington by Delegate Hooper. The petitioners say that their husbands father, sons, and brothers, are now being exposed to the murderous policy of a clique of Federal officers intent on the destruction of an honest, happy, industrious, and prosperous people, and they therefore ask for the removal of the Federal disturbers of the peace, or at least to stop the disgraceful court proceedings, or send candid and trustworthy men to Utah to investigate the question of the constitutional rights and liberty of the people. The petitioners express their approbation of polygamy, asserting that it was sanctioned by Christ's teachings, and that the institution is being perverted by Federal officers.

A NOVEL GARDEN.—The young King of Bavaria has an immense garden on the roof of his palace at Munich which is said to rival the celebrated hanging gardens of Semiramis. In the center of it there is a lake with fishes and swans swimming in it, and this is surrounded by woods in which there are various animals and birds, and also rock-work and grottoes. The rocks had to be hollowed out before transporting them to the roof, the better to enable the building to bear their weight. There is in the center of the garden a sort of tent or pavilion of great magnificence, which no one but the King ever enters. The apartments under the palace roof were formerly occupied by the ladies of honor, but they have been converted into stables, because too much time was required to hoist horses to the roof whenever the King wished to ride or drive through this fairy-like resort.

THE cost of the war in Cuba during the past year has been $62,000,000, and the Colonial deficit for the year amounts to $11,000,000. The Spanish Government asks for a credit of $20,000,000 for military purposes.

Miss Carrie Monfort, of Boston, known as the "Fat Girl," recently died of disease of the heart. She was nine years old, and weighed nearly four hundred pounds.

In the Flames.

There is a melancholy interest attached to the incidents of the fires in the Northwest. A correspondent who was at Peshtigo when that village was burned says: The sharp air of early October had sent the people in from the evening church services more promptly than usual, although numbers delayed to speculate on a great noise and ado which set in ominously from the west. The housewives looked tremblingly at the fires and lights within and the men took a last look at the possibilities without; for many it was truly a last glimpse. The noise grew in volume, and came nearer and nearer with terrific crackling and detonations. The forest rocked and tossed tumultuously; a dire alarm fell upon the imprisoned village, for the swirling blasts came down from every side. In one awful instant, before expectation could give share to the horror, a great flame shot up in the western heavens, and in countless fiery tongues struck downward into the village, piercing every object that stood in the town like a red-hot bolt. A deafening roar, mingled with blasts of electric flame, filled the air and paralyzed every soul in the place. There was no beginning to the work of ruin; the flaming whirlwind swirled in an instant through the town.

Moved by a common instinct, for all knew that the woods that encircled the town were impenetrable, every habitation was deserted to the flames, and the gasping multitude flocked to the river.

Three hundred people wedged themselves in between the rolling booms, swayed to and fro by the current, where they roasted in the hot breath of flame that hovered above them, and singed the hair on each head momentarily exposed above the water. Here despairing men and women held their children till the cold water came as an ally to the flames, and deprived them of strength.

The wretched throng neck deep in the water, and the still more hapless beings stretched on the heated sands, were pierced and blistered by these burning particles. They seemed like lancets of red-hot steel, penetrating the thickest covering.

Long after the flames had died out, when there was no more to feed on, the hot sands rendered moving about an exquisite torture, and long into the dismal midday the survivors were confined to the narrow circuit near the river. As the day wore on, help came in slowly from the northward. Several railroad gangs had escaped annihilation, and one gang, led by an ex-prize-fighter named Mulligan, came with promptness and efficiency to the rescue through miles of burning prairie and blockaded roads. When the work of rescue began it was found that a great number had escaped by the bed of the river and the northern road to the port, and, as the day advanced, half-naked stragglers, unkempt and blackened, began to stream into the sparse settlement. As the molten sands cooled off, the woful work of recognition began. Peering into blackened faces, mothers, fathers, brothers tremblingly sought out missing ones.

Some, in the immeasureable anguish of the moment, had dashed themselves against the sands and let out the life with their own hands that the licking flames coveted. Men, too distant from the river to hope for rescue or safety, had cut the throats of their choking children, and were found in groups sometimes uncarred by the flames. In the streets, full twenty corpse were found with no apparent injure or abrasion. Fatuous tradesmen, in the sudden rush of flame, had thrown their valuables into wells for security; every well in the city was turned into a flaming pit, and the very waters half evaporated by the heat. Survivors attest that women and children, cut off from the rivers, were put into wells and covered with bedding. I have looked into every well in the ash covered clearing, and there is no possibility that a living thing could have endured the flames that boiled and seethed in them.

How Hot Iron May be Handled.

Mons. I. Fontelle, President de la Societe des Sciences Physiques et Chimiques de Paris, &c., has left the following on record; "About the year 1809 one Lionetto, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, in France, Germany, Italy and England, by the impunity with which he handled red-hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the notice of Professor Sementem, who narrowly watched all operations and endeavored to discover his secret. He observed in the first place, that when Lionetto applied a piece of red-hot iron to his hair dense fumes immediately rose from it, and the same occurred when he touched his foot with the iron. He also saw him place a rod of iron, nearly red-hot, between his teeth without burning himself, drink the third of a tablespoonful of boiling oil, and taking up molten lead with his fingers place it on his tongue without apparent inconvenience. Sementem's efforts after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red-hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became syrupy, appeared to be still more effectual. After having rubbed the parts which were thus rendered, in some degree, incombustible with hard soap, he discovered on the application of hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the Professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it. While the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and was then swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since successfully repeated the experiments of Professor Sementem"

ON THE RAMPAGE.—The "wild steer" steers wildly through the streets of St. Louis at all times of day. One is reported recently to have "capsized two men, killed one, tossed a couple of children in the air, butted through a show-window, knocked down the frame of a shed, gone through a bar-room, broken up an auction, broken a man's leg, ransacked a barber shop, and swum the Mississippi River."

ODD MATERIAL.—In the village of Munford, New York, there is a church in process of erection, which is being built of a petrifraction taken from a swamp near by, and consisting of leaves, roots, twigs, muck, etc., together with limestone. The blocks are so cut as to show the material of which they consist, and the building, when completed, will be a decided curiosity.

It is said that the International Society is alarming the European monarchs, Prussia and Austria being in a particular flurry about it.

Away Out West.

The following extract, taken verbatim, from a private letter, dated Pioche, Nevada, will it is feared, tend to create a prejudice against that calm retreat:—

"Pioche is the county seat of Lincoln County, a mining camp a year old. It's on the Great American Desert, and situated between bare mountains, looking over a bare dry plain. Water has to be brought eight miles by wagon, and is sold at six cents a gallon. There are about 1,200 people here, the half of whom have been in State Prison (stage and highway robbers, &c.), and the rest ought to be. Our graveyard has 41 graves, of which but two are filled by death from natural causes. The rest all died with their boots on. Shot mostly; some cut. One shooting scrape took place in the bank, in which Mike Casey killed Tom Gossin, after receiving Gossin's fire. There is no law. Any one feeling aggrieved seeks redress generally with his pistol. It's been a close game for me several times; I got cut in the leg once, but I am here yet. I sleep with a bull-dog, a Henry rifle and a six-shooter. The mines (silver) employ about 600 men, about a hundred are in business, and the rest are blackguards of the worst kind—cattle-thieves, renegade Mormons, and men who are banished from society by their crimes, and ready for anything. It's 350 miles to railroad or telegraph; we have three stages a week and one mail. I've done very well here, and would have made some money but two of my partners in a claim were killed, and I can't go on alone. My life has been attempted twice by the party who killed my partners. I don't allow any man to scare me if I can have a show; but when it gets down to cases where you dare not sit by a window or by an open door after dark, its time to jump the game. If ever I get back to California, I think I'll stay there; anyway, I've got enough of this kind of living. I'm tired of packing a six-shooter around night and day."

But it isn't as hopeless as it seems—the future of this placid little village; for in a few weeks all the natives will be disposed of—"shot mostly; some cut"—and then virtuous new settlers can begin the settlement again.

A Printer's Proverbs.

Never sendest thou an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou should'st not rap at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeve and loseth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, or knock down type, or the boys will love thee like they do shade trees—when thou leaveth.

Thou should'st never read the copy on the printer's case, or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his business at the appointed time to giveth thee without asking.

It is not right that thou should'st ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requireth him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerneth thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayst understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately.

Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thine.

To a Young Girl.

You think you love the man who is coming this Sunday night to visit you! And he acts as if he loved you! Suppose he declares himself, and asks you to be his wife. Are you prepared to say to him, "I love and will trust you through life with my happiness, and the lives and weal of our children?"

He is jolly, gay, and handsome, and all the darts of Cupid are twinkling in his eyes, but will those eyes always find expression from the love of a true soul?

To-night he says many pleasant things, and draws pretty pictures of the future.

Does he go to-morrow to work, which gives promise of the fulfilment of your desires in life.

Do his ambitions and achievements satisfy you?

Does his every-day life shine with the noble endeavors of a trustworthy man?

If you think, and desire a companion in your thinking—one who can unlock the deepest depths of your mind—to what strata of humanity does he belong in the scale of excellence and morality?

Is he doing all he can to build up future usefulness and happiness, in which you can share and feel blessed?

These are the questions which the experience of after years make many women weep in bitterness of soul that they had not thought of before they answered "Yes."

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A curious and somewhat startling accident occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y. An ordinary range boiler burst and the hot water very badly scalded a lady and several children who were in the kitchen. On examination the boiler was found to be very thin. Plumbers have been in the habit of representing that this class

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov, 17, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate.

Business cards of five lines, $5 per year

Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

Poor Mexico.

The country of the Montezuma's, it would seem, will never get rid of internal war. The latest advices from Mexico tell of anarchy, revolution, rapine and murder. News from the capital, dated Oct. 30., says, that anarchy prevails in many States of Mexico. The revolution in Nuevo Leon still continues. The revolutionary movements are spreading in other provinces. The Revolutionists in Zacatacas have invaded the State of San Luis Potosi. Numerous bands of men are sacking villages and haciendas in the States of Hidalgo, Mexico, and in the Federal district. Robberies are committed in sight of the gates of the city. The authorities of the State of Oaxeco have neglected to promulgate the re-election of Juarez.

Our readers may wish to know what has become of the movement in favor of Thomas A. Scott for president. We can say that it has not died out, but on the other hand seems to be gaining strength. Many democratic papers have expressed themselves strongly in favor of making Mr. Scott the nominee, particularly the Cincinnati Enquirer, which has published a strong and able article in his favor. Mr. Scott would undoubtedly be popular, and there is no doubt about his democracy, it is vouched for that he never cast any other but a democratic vote; and that he possesses great administrative and executive ability needs no endeavor to show, as his whole life, since he has attained to manhood, is abundant proof of it.

Thomas A. Scott is no second rate man; he has done more to foster the great railroad enterprizes of the United States, than any fifty men living, and look at the results of his labors—the country has been built up, by a development of its resources, the wilderness has been opened and made easy for imigration, and towns and cities almost numberless have been called into existence, as if by magic, through operations of Col. Scott. In short, it is doubtful whether there is a man now living, between Maine and California, to whom the country is more indebted for real, substantial benefits, and for what it has gained in solid advancement, inside the last fifteen years, than to Col. Thomas A. Scott, and should he be the democratic nominee, we would cheerfully work for his election.

In a solemn proclamation, under date of the third instant, President Grant corrects the error in placing Marion county, South Carolina, under the suspension of the habeas corpus. He says he has ascertained that unlawful combinations do not exist there to the extent asserted in his former proclamation. Union county, which was omitted in the former ukase, is to be placed under martial law at the close of five days.

Grant's Thanksgiving Proclamation must have been written by himself. It has all the ambiguity of a speech of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, and gives signs of intellectual acquirements of of which the best expression is silence. This perspicuous document says that "the calamities of some should be an occasion of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored," while the "people"are recommended to invoke the Divine protection and kindness "for their less fortunate brethern."

We agree weth the Louisville Courier-Journal that the administration has a queer way of showing that it is no respector of persons—Pardoning Bowen, and prosecuting Brigham Young.

Some of the leading democrats of New York are in favor of nominating Chas. O'Conor for the presidency. A very excellent man, an honest and faithful president would he make.

There is no duller blunder, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, than the supposiion that the schemers and tricksters and unscrupulous men of a party are its shrewdest managers, and that honor and decency are impracticable in politics. And the writer in Harper is right.

Says the Morning Patriot:

It is reported that the Hon. Samuel Josephs was a personal applicant for the pardon of Irwin, the radical deputy sheriff of Philadelphia, who was recently convicted of extorting illegal fees. That fact need not have had any influence on an honest governor.

Some people *may* know what kind of a fellow this Sam Josephs is—a pretty hard case, and ten years a member of the legislature; but not all may know who was "Sam Joseph's candidate for speaker."

Inferior lawyers, sometimes bring reproach upon their noble profession by insulting witnesses, and it is then comforting to see them disagreeably rebuked. A Mr. Watson, of Indiana, when a witness requested leave to go to her sick husband, answered no; if her husband died she could easily get another. The woman then slapped his face in open court, and the verdict was that it served him right. Again in a court in Philadelphia the judge fined a lawyer $25 for declaring that a witness was guilty of perjury. In this country, then, witnesses have some rights that lawyers must respect.

The ties that connect business men with the public—advertise.

A Governor who Does his Duty.

The facts as to the killing of Thomas W. Grosvenor by an extemporized sentinal in Chicago we have already published, and we are not surprised that Gov. Palmer has required the law officers of the State to have the case judicially investigated. He has written a letter to the Attorney General of Illinois, showing that the Mayor of Chicago had no authority to raise troops or to establish military law there; and this letter he concludes with the following words.

"It is not necessary in determining upon the line of duty to be adopted to inquire whether the Mayor of Chicago, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and Frank T. Sherman and his associates and subordinates, who were the agents by which the death of Thomas W. Grosvenor was produced, in assuming powers they did not possess, and which cannot be conferred upon them, were influenced by proper or imporper motives or purposes. They assumed to suspend the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and substitute in their stead law and military force to be defined and appointed by themselves. They, by their lawless acts, attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State, and have, by their dangerous example, weakened the public confidence in the Constitution and laws; and in their attempt to enforce usurped and lawless authority, they have sacrificed the life of a peaceable citizen. Animated by the confidence I have thus expressed, and confident in the belief that the State of Illinois, acting through the proper departments of its government, is capable of protecting its own people and of enforcing the dignity and authority of its own laws, I have to request that you, in conjunction with the State's Attorney of the Seventh Circuit, will bring all the facts before the Grand Jury of Cook county, in order that all persons concerned in the unlawful killing of Thomas W. Grosvenor may be brought to a speedy trial."

The reasons here given by the Governor are most weighty and cogent; and we do not doubt that they will have the approval and support of thinking men everywhere.

Charles A. Dana on the Situation.

Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War Compares Grant with Tweed.

The New York Sun, of the 9th published the following editorial, doubleleaded:

All other questions that have hitherto divided the Amrrican people disappear before this one: Can public corruption be stopped? Can public robbery be put down? Can political frauds be suppressed and prevented? Can bribery and present-taking be banished from political affairs?

Ten years ago the great question was slavery. It was settled through the war of the rebellion, with its immense losses of life and treasure and its gigantic heritage of public debt Since then other questions growing out of the war have arisen. Fortunately, they are now all ended and cleared away; and there is no other subject to distract the attention of the people from this one supreme issue: Can robbers, thieves, bribe givers, bribe takers, present takers and official blackmailers be driven from power and honest men put in their places? Can the fatal system of corruption now so universal be brought to a close, and a system of honesty, frugality and purity be substituted in its place?

If our public affairs continue for five years longer upon the same downward course as they have done for five years since the close of the rebellion, we shall no longer have a country to be proud of; and the great American experiment of selt-government, in which the hopes of all humanity were bound up, will end in rottenness and shame.

This is not a matter to be disposed of by either of the existing parties. Both of them are alike in a state of putrefaction, and no spirit of life and of safety can come forth from either. If the Republic is to be saved at all, the work must be done in the nation as it was done in this city on Tuesday. Upright and patriotic men of all parties must combine for this exclusive purpose. Democrats and republicans must forget their old quarrels, and strike hands in one united effort. What are the differences of opinion and of policy that have hitherto separated them, compared with this one all-embracing, all-absorbing danger? And of what use will it be to them to continue to call themselves republicans or democrats if all that is worth living for in our free institutions is destroyed by robbers like Tweed and present-takers and corrupters of the public conscience like Grant.

NOT A PARTY TRIUMPH.

The New York Tribune of the 9th says that "in New York party organizations coalesced, and the grand Reform victry was the joint triumph of honest democrats and honest republicans against the thieves." In another article it says: "It is a great and inspiring triumph; but it is a triumph of People rather than Party. We have no desire to claim for any political organization in this city the fruits of a victory which has been the result of the uprising of a great people." Mr. Greeley's candor will hardly be relished by the minions of Grant, who loudly boast of the result in New York as an administration victory.

A Model Congreesman.

Washington, October 26.—For the past three months the government detectives have been on the track of a number of southern bounty swindlers.

A whole nest of these has been discovered in Tennessee under the leadership of ex-Congressman Stokes, working in collusion with a respectable clerk in the second auditor's office. The latter, who is named Victor G. Powell, was arrested last night and held in $10,000 bail, which has not yet been procured.

Mr. Stokes was arrested this afternoon, but was afterwards released on $15,000 bail. The amount involved is over $60,000.

There are other well known politicians connected with this scheme whose names are withheld to enable the detectives to arrest them, all radicals of course,

Petition from Morman Women Fity Feet Long.

The character of the petition from Utah, fifty feet long and signed by about twenty-five hundred woman of that territory, was unintentionally misstated. Instead of being "against," it is in "favor" of polygamy, and was sent to the executive mansion by Delegate Hooper. The petitioners say their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers are now being exposed to the murderous policy of clique of federal officers intent on the destruction of an honest, happy, industrious and prosperous people; and they therefore ask for the removal of the federal disturbers of the peace, or, at least, to stop the disgraceful court proceedings, or send candid and reliable men to Utah to investigate the question of the constitutional rights and liberty of the people. The petitioners express their approbation of polygamy, asserting that it was sanctioned by Christ's teachings, and that the institution is being perverted by federal officers.

Reverdy Johnson's Speech.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, delivered a very able speech at Baltimore, on the 2nd inst., from which we make the following extract:

There is one consideration, however, of a general nature which should persuade the people that the party in power, legislative and executive, have not, since the termination of the war, wisely administered the government. The war ended in April, 1865. Since then no body of men, nor, so far as I know, any individual man, has raised his arm against the authority of the United States. The judiciary of the United States was almost at once reinstated in each of the States which had been in rebellion, and they have ever since administered their functions, not only without resistance, but without the show resistance. All the forts in these States have remained in the quiet possession of the government. Our commercial marine visits every Southern port without opposition, and is as safe there as in any of the other ports of the country. The laws of the United States have been administered without opposition, and the general acknowledgment of the authority of the United States and of the duty of allegiance has everywhere prevailed. Each of those States is now represented in both branches of Congress. Each has its governor, legislature, and judiciary, and has enacted and administered its own laws, recognizing throughout the paramount authority of the Union. Notwithstanding all this they are now subjected, not only to oppressive laws, but to laws which I think are in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and in their nature destructive to the liberties of the people. So far from this conduct having brought about a restoration of good feeling, which could have been accomplished by friendly and constitutional measures, the people of one of those States are now subjected to the greatest conceivable oppression, and are denied rights which, in the most express and unambiguous terms, are guaranteed by the Constitution. And the States themselves are practically treated as if they were not States of the Union and as such entitled to all the powers not conferred upon the general government—powers belong to them by force of the Constitution itself—the Constitution expressly providing that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Now a word or two more to show that the particular measure that I have in view, and the manner in which the President is carrying it out, are at war with the Constitution, and inconsistent with every idea of civil and political liberty. The measure is the act of Congress, 20th of April, 1871, called the Ku-Klux law. Its title is "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. and for other purposes." It will be seen that the only authority asserted for this law is the fourteenth amendment. Of the meaning of that amendment I shall hereafter speak. But let me first show you what the provision in the law is which is now being enforced by the President in certain portions of South Carolina. After giving to individuals whose rights under the fourteenth amendment may be violated a civil action against the wrongdoer for the recovery of damages, and making such wrong-doer liable to a criminal prosecution, it provides that in certain cases mentioned in the section the alleged offenses "shall beemed a rebellion against the United States," and during the existence of such supposed rebellion, and within the limits where it may exist, "the President, when in his judgement the public safety shall require it," is authorized "to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown." It will be seen from the title of the act that the only warrant asserted for it is the fourteenth amendment. The inference from this is, that in the judgement of Congress, independent of that amendment, no such authority could be found. Now, this being conceded, let me for a moment examine into the meaning of that part of the fourteenth amendment relied upon. By a clause in the first section, in connection with the fifth section, Congress has assumed the power to pass the act. By that part of the first section it is provided that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," by the fifth section, "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisons of this article." It will thus be seen that what is prohibited in the portion of the first section quoted is that "no State" shall do the acts prohibited. Before I proceed to consider the meaning of this section, I call your attention to the terms of the fourth section of the act. By the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution it is declared "that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." In commenting upon this clause, Story says: "It would seem, as the power is given to Congres to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body." Now, whether this be absolutely true or not they cannot confer the power upon the President, yet it is obvious that to do so in a measure defeats the object of the prohibition, as it practically leaves to the President to decide upon the existence of the exigency. He is, in other words, to determine not only whether a rebellion or an invasion prevails, but whether the public safety requires the suspension of the writ. How formidable this power is, and how dangerous to the liberty of the citizen it may be when vested in one man, however exalted his official position, must be obvious. Without, however, denying that the power may be delegated to the President, one thing would seem to be perfectly clear, that the privilege of the writ cannot be denied to the citizen unless there be in fact a rebellion or an invasion and the public safety demands the denial. Can it for a moment be reasonably maintained that the fact of the existence of either rebellion or invasion is to depend upon the mere will of Congress or the will of the President? This is also certain, that Congress, if it has the authority to delegate the power to the President, can only authorize him to suspend the writ when there is, in the sense of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution, a rebellion or an invasion. The meaning of those two terms now is what it was when the Constitution was adopted. Neither that clause nor any other in the Constitution gives to Congress the right to define what rebellion is, and by such definition to make it what it is not according to its ordinary and well-understood meaning. A different doctrine would give to Congress the power to escape entirely from the prohibition. If they can declare that the acts specified in the third section of the statute constitute "a rebellion against the government of the United States," there is no limit to their power to defeat the obvious design of the clause. I have not time to quote the acts specified in the sections referred to, but many of them are clearly not within the meaning of the term rebellion as used in the constitution. Rebellion, in the sense of the Constitution, means revolt, rising, insurrection, or, in other words, insurrection against lawful authority. Now, there is not the least evidence to show—certainly none has been laid before the country—that there was any insurrection of revolt against the authority of the general or State government in South Carolina. Outrages have, perhaps, been perpetrated upon individuals in the State, as they have been and will be upon individuals in every State. For their redress the laws of the State and of United States afford a remedy. This very statute gives such a remedy to the parties who may be agrieved, and subjects the offender to a criminal prosecution. There is not only nothing to show that the State courts of the United States have not the power to enforce these remedies, but, on the contrary, no process of either of these courts has been resisted by arms, or resisted at all. Indeed, as is now seen, there has been no difficulty in making arrests. So far from there being interference by force with this authority, the statement is that hundreds are flying from the State to avoid the illegal captures which are now making, and the imprisonment consequent thereupon—an imprisonment from which they cannot be released by virtue of any legal remedy. The arrests are made without any warrant coming from any judicial officer known to the constitution, and the prisoner is not informed of the cause of his arrest, is not afforded the security which the Constitution provides of a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, but he is subjected entirely to the will and pleasure of the President and his officers.

And one thing more would seem to be perfectly evident, that to authorize the President to interfere by force in any of the States, another provision of the Constitution must be complied with. The members of the convention by whom it was framed, and the members of the several State conventions by which it was adopted, were most sollicitous to exempt States from the power of the United States in all cases over which the States had jurisdiction. They were, therefore, careful to prohibit the government of the United States from interfering by force of arms with the legal jurisdiction of the States, and permitted it only in one condition of things—the existence of invasion or domestic violence. The language of the provision is that the United States "shall protect each of them" (the States) "against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." Under this latter authority, Congress passed the act of 28th Febuary, 1795, by which it is provided (the restriction of the Constitution being reserved) that in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, when called upon by the State Legislature, when in session, or by the executive during the recess, to use such force as he may deem necessary to suppress the insurrection. The statesmen of 95 were careful to observe all the limitations on the powers of the general government, and not to interfere with any of the powers belonging to the States. In passing the act under which the President is now proceeding in South Carolina, this constitutional security afforded the States of not having the armed power of the general government to suppress domestic violence within its limits, unless applied for by the government of the State is totally disregarded. Congress, in the first place, by the act, decides for itself when the force of the United States is to be used, and the President is to decide for himself whether it is to be use l or not. He may, therefore, use it, and Congress may authorize him to use it, not only without the request of the State, but against its protest. Can any one fail to see that this is not only a violation of the constitution, but necessarily serves to make the United States a consolidated and centralized government and, if acquisced in by the people, will vest in Congress and the President every political power, and thus defeat the declared purpose of the constitution, and sooner or later be fatal to liberty itself? It seems to me incomprehensible that Congress should have supposed they had authority to pass the law in question under the fifth section of the fourteenth amendment. That, certainly, does not, in express words, give such a power, and I think it may be considered as certain that if it had, in terms, given it, the amendment never would have been ratified The words used are, "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Can it be maintained that the means which Congress is authorized to adopt are to be any every means without any constitutional restriction? Congress, under this provision, can, it is true, legislate, but can they legislate in utter disregard of every constitutional limitation upon its power? This can hardly be pretended. Indeed, the provision clothes Congress, with no power which it would not have possessed without it; but this power, whether implied or granted is to be taken in subordination to the express limitations upon its authority, and these are that the rightful powers of the States are not to be interfered with—that the guaranteed rights of the citizens are not to be violated and as one of the securities of these rights that the privilige of the writ of habeas corpus is not to be denied to him in time of peace. And when there is no armed resistance on his part, in conjunction with others and in his State, which, in view of the Constitution amounts to rebellion or insurrection, and the public safety requires to be suppressed by force of arms. The effect of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and declaration of martial law is to place the State and its citizens without any security, constitutional or otherwise. For, as was correctly stated by the Duke of Wellington, "martial law is no law at all." It is the mere will of the commander, and during its continuance is an unmixed, despotism. Can the people of the United States be so blind and so forgetful of the duties which they owe to the men who achieved our freedom as any longer to permit a continuance in power of the party by which such a law has been enforced. It has been said by an Englishman that our people are more indifferent to the importance and value of the writ of habeas corpus than his countrymen, for ours did not, as his did, obtain it by force; in other words, *fight for it*. The rights secured by our Constitution are in substance, but a transcript of the constitutional rights of England, and especially is that the case with regard to the writ of habeas corpus. Many of these rights are in England's great charter, which was obtained, sword in hand, from King John; and our constitutional provision in relation to the writ in question is taken, almost in words, from habeas corpus act of Charles II. I feel satisfied that if such a law as the one I have examined, and such an execution of it as is now going on in South Carolina, was passed by the English Parliament, and was enforced by the government, the people of the country would with one voice drive from power all the parties concerned in it. Are Americans less devoted to liberty than the subjects of her majesty? Can we who often boast, and therefore with truth, that we are amongst the freest, if not the freest, people on earth, submit to such legislation, or will we not, when the proper time comes to speak through the ballot-box, with one voice discard from power those who have abused and are abusing the most sacred provisions of our Constitution and the dearest rights of freemen? Is not the right which is now being denied in South Carolina one of the most vital to political and civil freedom? Does liberty exist anywhere where such a right is denied? It must be very clear to the common sense of any reflecting man that it cannot. In the words of Blackstone, himself the advocate of strong government and the warm and able supporter of the prerogatives of crown, in referring to the value of the writ. "If it were once left in the power of any, the highest magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought proper (as in France it is daily practiced by the crown), there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities. There are various other views in which the question I have discussed might be presented and enforced, but I have not the time to lay them before you. I believe that I have said enough to convince any reflecting and impartial mind that the act of Congress of April 20, 1871, in the particulars to which I have referred and the President's course under it, have no warrant in the constitution, and are destructive of the rights of the States and of individual citizens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sketch of the Early History of the Moravians.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON PA. Nov. 9th 1871.—Dear Editor:—In my last I promised, in connection with Bethlehem the Moravian town in Northampton county, to give a few facts in connection with the history of the United Brethren church.

In the ninth century, a sister of the king of Bulgaria, was carried to Constantinople as a prisoner and became a christian; through her means, on her return to her native land, a church, of which the king of Moravia and Duke of Bohemia were members, was established. A part of these churches were forced into the Roman church, but a select few refused to bow the knee and do homage to the power at Rome.

This little remnant, adhering to the simple doctrines and the primitive church, suffered severe prosecutions for several centuries and were at last permitted to live in a wasted province of Moravia. Here they established a church in 1457, on what they denominated the "Rule and Law of Christ" and finally called themselves "Unitas Fratrium," or "United Brethern." They were a pure and sound evangelical church a century before the reformation of Luther, and were not in intimate connection with the Waldeness, who have been preserved uncorrupted from the days of the apostles. In 1725 they removed to Georgia and established missions; but refusing to take up arms in defence of the colony, were obliged to leave and sought an asylum in the peaceful domains of Willian Penn, about the year 1739. Rev. George Whitefield, who had incurred the displeasure of the Georgia, had begun to erect a large building in the "Forks of the Deleware," as a school for negro children, to which he gave the name of Nazareth. At his request the Brethern undertook to finish the building, though attended with great danger—the Indians refusing to quit the country and threatened to murder them; they were compelled to leave it in 1740. Some time after the Brethern purchased the "Manor" house, at Nazareth, from Mr. Whitfield, and finished the house.

Bethlehem and Nazareth continued to increase and prosper; new Brethern came from other stations to labor here, and many believing Indians were baptized. Bethlehem became a central and controlling station from which the Brethern took instruction from the elders on their departures from time to time, for the different out-posts of the mission on the upper Lehigh, Susquehanna and eventually in the distant wilds of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Little villiages of christian Indians, Huts of Grace, Huts of Mercy, Huts of peace were organized at various points.

So frequent were the visits of the missionaries and christian Indians to Susquehanna, that a beaten path was soon run across Nescopeck mountains, between Gnadenhutten and Wyoming. Among those baptized in 1750 was one La-denscund, called honest John by the English. His baptism was delayed some time because of his wavering disposition, but having been once present at a baptism, he said to one of the Brethern: "I am distressed that the time is not yet come that I shall be baptized in the blood of Christ." He received the sacrament soon after, but finally showed that the doubts of the missionaries, concerning his steadiness, were too well founded. He was like a reed shaken with the wind, and when a scheme was laid to induce the, christian Indians to remove out of the settlement, in order that the others might fall upon the Brethern with the exterminating knife, he was one of the most active in the work. The defeat of Braddock, the following year, brought a desolating storm of savage warfare on the whole frontier. Many white settlements near the Blue mountains were cut off and the poor Brethern and Indians at Gnadenhutten did not escape. The Moravians and christian Indian villages as they passed back and forth through the country. It was charged, too, against the Brethern, that they would not take up arms against the common enemy and in defence of the colony, and falsely charged that they were in league with the French. It was difficult to convince men enraged and exasperated at the loss of their families, that the charges were not true. They openly threatened to exterminate the Indian converts and it was dangerous for friendly Indians to hunt in the woods. The missionaries themselves, were insulted and abused. Under these circumstances, the affrighted Indians, whose towns had been burnt, took refuge at Bethlehem.

The Moravian establishments were a great obstacle to the designs of the hostile Indians, since they could not persuade the friendly Indians to destroy the missionary towns. Sometimes well disposed Indians, hearing of a plot, would walk miles during a whole night to inform the Brethren of their schemes, and thus they were defeated. Great numbers of the distressed white settlers found refuge in the Moravian settlements. Hundreds of women and children came even from distant places, crying and begging for shelter, some almost destitute, having left their all and fled in the night. Some Brethren, going in their wagons to fetch corn from the mill, beyond the Blue mountains, were met by great numbers of white people in distress, the savages having attacked their towns, burned their dwellings and murdered many. The Brethren loaded their wagons with these people and brought them to their homes. After the treaty at Easton, in 1756, it was determined to hold a grand council at Philadelphia, for the purpose of making a general peace with all the Indian tribes, and it became necessary to dispatch a messenger to the hostile tribes on the Ohio. This was a dangerous errand, but christian Frederick Post, one of the Brethren, undertook it; and after going twice, was successful in his mission. In 1758 he arrived at Bethlehem with the deputies and thence proceeded with them to Philadelphia. The journal of Post, a most interesting narrative, is published in the appendix to Irad's history of Pennsylvania. All the property at Bethlehem formerly belonged to the Moravian society, who leased out lots to members of their own community and communion. Each individual, when of age, became a voluntary subscriber to the rules of the society, with the right of withdrawing himself at pleasure. In each case the party required to dispose of his property and remove from the town. Each member pursued his occupation on his own private account, but if any particular trade suffered, on account of too great competition, the society would not permit a new competitor, although of the same faith, to come to the town. This secured to all a competency. Bethlehem was perhaps the only town in the United States in which the common property plan was successfully carried on for any length of time—more than a hundred years. It is remarkable that there was not a single lawyer in the place, nor was there one needed.

Our next will be devoted to Easton.

PAUL WARD.

How the Two Parties Treat the Scoundrels.

The Brooklyn Eagle says:

We have referred to this humiliating spectacle to illustrate the Republican way of dealing with the corruptionists in their own ranks. Honest Republicans must now admit that the Greeley campaign against Murphy and his swindles amounts to nothing at all. It has completely failed of all success. Tom Murphy compels his traducer to preside over his own meeting, to countenance and co-operate in servile praise of Grant, and praise of the action and nominees of the Murphy Convention. The Republican party surrenders to its own scoundrels, and Greeley the loudest to denounce is the first to capitulate. On the contrary, mark how the democrats proceed against the scoundrels in their ranks! Here is the noble record: Samuel J. Tilden and Wm. F. Havemeyer. Democrats, protect the treasury by getting Andrew H. Green, a democrat, made Deputy and Acting Comptroller. Andrew H. Green, Democrat, causes the arrest and committment of voucher thieves. The Rochester Democratic Convention exclude the Tammany Delegates and reorganize party machinery in New York. Attorney General Champlain and Jno. T. Hoffman Governor both Democrats, prosecutor of the frauds and thieves. Chas. O'Conor, Democrat, on the affidavit of Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, brings Wm, M. Tweed, the Murphy of Democracy, branded into Court, to be tried for his crimes. The Democratic press and orators of the country over, not only denounce but they are the only ones to call for the punishment of the scoundrels. The Democrats of the Union have turned the rascals out of their ranks and given them handcuffed into the clutches of the law. This action, added to the injunction of the Democratic Judge, Geo. F. Barnard, procured by John Fooley, Democrat, all show that the Democrats punish their scoundrels, while the Republicans take them to their bosom and kiss their sores till they glisen like diamonds. Let this different treatment by the different parties of their similar rascals teach voters which side to support.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts Denounces Dishonest Men.

In replying to an invitation to address the Republicans of Broome county, New York, the Hon. William M. Evarts threw a heavy bombshell at unworthy candidates for office genarally, as follows:

"The favor with which you look upon my efforts in the cause of common honesty, and earnings of the great mass of our people against the rapine and plunder shown by asking me to address you at this time and on this subject, justifies me earnestly urging you not to underrate the weight and completeness or the issue as made up for your suffrages. Upon this issue every candidate for the suffrags of the people for a place in the Senate or Assembly should be free from the least taint in the past, from the least fear for the future. If any candidate is in the field of whom this is not true, let independent nominations be made to meet this difficulty. If of the two candidates of the opposite parties one be clearly honest and courageous and the other knavish and uncertain, let no party considerations or distinctions prevent a concentration of votes upon the worthy candidate. The people of this State are tired of the government of rascals 'without distinction of party,' and now demand honest and incorruptible men without distinction of party.

"The whole question is in a nutshell. We are free to choose whom we will to the Legislature, and the Legislature which we choose has in itself substantially, all the power of the people. A fortnight of the session of an honest Legislature can make it impossible for a knave to keep his foot in office, or even in the State itself, unles within the walls of a jail.

"Press, then, all your efforts to this one point, and prevent the conflagration of every institution of free government and every interest of society now raging in this city, even creeping through the State, from covering us all with one common shame in one common ruin.

WM. M. EVARTS

The first snow of the season fell in Maine, on Tuesday night, covering the ground to the depth of two inches.

More Embezzling.

It appears that General Balloch, disbursing officers of the Freemen's Bureau, has been committing some brilliant financiering, as the phrase goes, and speculating with bureau funds to the tune of about a quarter of a million. The Washington correspondent of the World says:

An order was issued from the War Department for the arrest of Gen. Balloch, and Col. Schriver, Inspector General, took him into custody. Balloch at once said that he could account for the missing money, and proceeding to the Treasury Depot with the officer he produced, or the clerks did for him, packages of coupon and registered bonds ammouting to the sum named, and in Balloch's own name. The officer inquired if he had any more investments, whereupon the clerk produced another fifty thousand dollar package of bonds. Balloch was then asked to explain why he had invested this money in violation of law. To this he replies that he had paid some colored soldiers' bounty claims which afterwards proved to be fraudulent, and he had invested in government funds to secure interest enough to make him whole. No such condition of affairs, however, appears in Balloch's accounts, and he stands clear on the record of receiving thousands from the interest on these bonds How long this has been going on the Lord only knows. Balloch came here poor enough a few years ago. He returns personal property alone including his government bonds, for $71,000. The law covers Balloch's case thoroughly, and it remains to be seen what the officials are going to do about it.

Why is a shoeblack like a clever schoolmaster? Because he polishes the understandings.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 23rd day of November, 1871, as follows, to wit:

The following real estate of defendant, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, to wit: Bounded on north by lands of Fredericks, east by land of H. Foust, et. al., south by land of William Mayes and on the west by land late of George Foust, dec'd, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and saw mill.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin S. Crain.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north east by land of Morgan, Hale & Co., south by lot of Jerry Reirdan and on the west by land of Morgan, Hale & Co., containing one half acre, more or less, thereon erected a two story plank frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Donahoe.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Thomas Wolf and John Sholl, east by land of H. W. Wolf and John Sholl, south by land of J. E. Reish and Jonathan Auman and on the west by land of Peter Auman, containing forty two acres, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, (and orchard) and having about twenty five acres cleared.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Wolf, executor of &c.

ALSO:

The undivided one fourth interest of all that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, fronting at a post in public road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg, thence south 33 degress east 18 2-10 perches to post, thence south 58 degrees west 289-10 perches to post, in said road, thence along said road north 94 degrees east 30 8-10 perches, thence along said road north 35½ degrees east 25 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres be the same more or less, having thereon erected a planing mill, dry house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Smith.

ALSO

All the undivided half interest in all that certain Tannery property and messuage or piece of land situate in Millheim, Centre county, Pennsylvania, beginning at corner near Elk creek and corner of John Yerkers lands south 41¼ degrees west 11-8 perches to corner, thence along an alley north 88 degrees west 17 3-10 perches to corner, thence partly in road leading from Millheim to Penns creek north 13 degrees west 5 perches to corner in said road thence north 5 degrees west 8 perches to corner, thence along Rebecca Finkle's millrace south 88 degrees east 19 8-10 perches to corner of said John Yerker's land, thence along same south 5 degrees east 12¼ perches to place of beginning, containing one acre and eighty seven perches net, having thereon erected a large brick house, bank barn, tannery, bark house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Swartz and Martha G. Swartz.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in the township of Ferguson, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a white oak corner on land of Samuel M'Williams, thence north 36 degrees west 136 perches to white oak, thence south 35 degrees west 102½ perches to stone thence south 40 degrees east 141 perches to stone, thence north 49½ degrees east 102½ perches to a stone, thence south 36 degrees east 55 3-10 perches to a stone, thence north 44 degrees east 60 perches to place of beginning containing ninety acres and allowance, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julian D. Williams and Robt. L. Williams.

ALSO:

A two storied frame building, twenty five feet front and sixteen feet deep situate on a certain lot of ground in Boggs township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by a lot of James Aston, on the south by a lot of Lewis Fulton and on the west by land of Joseph Green, and on the east by the railroad, fifty feet in width on railroad and running back one hundred and sixty feet.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Kellerman.

ALSO:

The real estate of the Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Company, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on land of M. Mackall and Wm. A. Thomas, dec'd, thence south 24½ degrees east to a post on —— road, thence by said road north 62¼ degrees east 72 feet to a post, thence north 25½ degrees east 330 feet to a post, thence north 24½ degrees, west 134 feet to a post, thence north 65½ degrees east 130½ feet to a post, thence north 32½ degrees east 89 feet to a post, thence north 64 2-10 degrees west 86 feet, thence south 24½ degrees east 60 feet, thence south 65½ degrees west 119 feet to a post, thence north 24½ degrees west 85 feet to a post, thence by lands of said Thomas & Martha Mackall, south to place of beginning; thereon erected a Glass Factory with the necessary outbuildings, including four dwelling houses and a boarding house, with a branch of rail-road running through or under a part of said factory.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of The Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Company.

ALSO:

All that two storied frame building with two one storied frame back buildings, the main building being 64 feet, 5 inches in front, by 30 feet, 5 inches in depth, and the back buildings each 21 feet, 3 inches in width by 15 feet, 4 inches in depth, and so much of the ground covered by said buildings as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of the same. The said building is located on a lot of ground, part of a tract of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, purchased by the said Glass Manufacturing Company, from the trustees of William A. Thomas, dec'd. Sieged, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Co.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sh'ff.

Sh'ff's Office, Bellefonte Oct. 31, '71.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A house and lot favorably located on Mainstreet, Aaronsburg, is offered at private sale. The house is a good one, and the lot among the best in town, with an abundance of fruit thereon. Also 10 acres of mountain land. For further particulars apply to JOANNA S. KURTZ,
oct27. Aaronsburg.

Carriage MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

JOHN B. LINN. P. BENNER WILSON.

LINN & WILSON,

DRUGGISTS,

Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Have secured the services of James H. Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.

A night bell is attached to their store door, and the employees sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night

Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Trusses and Medical Appliance of all kinds, together with a very large stock of Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.

july14.3m LINN & WILSON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, NOV. 17., 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagarly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem it a favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, will advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with an act of Assembly, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Potter, from whom taxes for school purposes for the present year are due, that on all such taxes paid to the undersigned Treasurer, at his residence on or before 15th of November next there will be a deduction of five per centum. On all taxes paid within one month after said date no deduction will be made, and that upon all school taxes remaining unpaid after December 15th next there will be an addition of five per centum. By order of the Board.

FRED. KURTZ,
aug25.3m Treasurer.

People have been so humbugged with dirty, poisonous hair preparations, that they hail with delight the new article styled Nature's Hair Restorative. Clear as crystal, and it does the work most effectuall. See advertisment. 2t.

FIRE.—On last Thursday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the large straw stack, in front of Mr. Daniel Durst's barn, two miles from here, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed. Mr. Durst's family had retired to bed just a short time, when the light was discovered, and they, with the early arrival of neighbors and a party of Solt's railroad hands, who hastened to the spot, saved the destruction of the large and fine barn, and it was only with the greatest difficulty they succeeded in saving it, The barn was sever ly scorched. It is surmised that the stack was set on fire, in order to burn the barn, and the villain who did it, came nigh having his devilish plan executed. A little favorable wind, at the time, and the barn would soon have been a heap of ashes, with all its valuable contents.

BOY WANTED.—An honest, smart boy, desiring to learn to be a printer and editor, is wanted at this office. The right sort of a boy will be received into the editor's family.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

A "smart boy" over this way wishes to know whether by the closing sentence in the above paragraph, the editor means to say that he want's a devil to become his son-in-law?

Mifflin County.

The True Democrat says:

On Tuesday the case of commonwealth vs. Walter Graham, indicted for selling liquor to minors and on Sundays, was tried. Verdict guilty.

A petition has been numberously signed for his pardon.

Wm M. Walker was convicted of horse stealing, and Bennet and McComb for robbing Flemmings' store.

Orders have already been issued for getting out the necessary poles, for the erection of telegraphic wires along the whole length of both the Sunbury and Lewistown and the Mifflin and Centre County RR.

The Gazette says:

James Strunk, one of the hands of Esterline's division on the Pa. RR. while at work near the culvert at Sterrett's farm, in Granville township, on Friday afternoon last, seeing a freight train approaching, stepped on the other track, and was almost instantly killed by a passing train, having his head fairly split open and being thrown 20 or 30 feet.

Mr. Fulton, aged about 70 years, captured a buck, the other day, in a field, about three miles east of this place. The deer came running towards Mr. Fulton, and when quite close he hit it upon the head with a stone, which stunned it sufficiently as to enable him to grapple it by the horns, when he succeeded in cutting its throat with his pocket knife. A dog which was in pursuit, came to his assistance after he had taken the buck by the horns.

THE WEATHER.—The weather last week was rather cold, but clear. On Tuesday, 14th, it rained all day, and during part of the night. Next morning the mountains south and north of us were white with snow. Wednesday, 15th, we had a snowstorm, the wind blowing fiercely all day.

On Thursday morning it was very cold and stormy and the ground covered slightly with snow.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—READ IT! In January, next, the well known firm of Hirsh & Bro., will leave Milroy for Europe, and therefore they must and will sell off their large and well selected stock of Clothing, at the very lowest figures. They therefore advise their friends and customers in Centre county, not to let this rare opportunity to pass, as there are really good bargains to be had. They make it an object to offer such inducements to their patrons, as will enable them to find it profitable to lay in two or three suits at a time, as they must dispose of the stock between this and next month.

Their stock complete in all kinds of Clothing, and the prices are so low that people in that section are making large purchases, and Centre county people are advised of this chance for bargains too.

Come one—Come all—Men and Boys—for the goods must be sold.

HIRSCH & Bro.
nov17.2t Milroy.

We wish Centre Hall boys to understand that a printing office is no place for loafing, and that we do not wish them to talk to the compositors at their cases, and crowd so closely upon them as to be in danger of having their toes tramped. It is also one of our rules that boys keep hands off of all books, papers and material. We also wish boys to understand, that when light can be seen at our office windows, in the evening, that that is not to be considered by them as a signal to come and lounge around in this office. Since the printed rules put up in our office are not heeded by boys, we print them in the REPORTER, and shall be glad to have them strictly observed.

The time for the running of trains to and from Mifflinburg, has been changed as follows:

Train leaves at 7 in the morning, returns at 12 noon; leaves at 3 in the afternoon, and arrives at Mifflinburg at 8 in the evening.

Says a late issue of the Philadelphia *City Item*: Ingenuity has been taxed to find the surest and most direct means of reaching the public, and the business man who would advertise a specialty, and get the greatest good out of the greatest number, in the shortest space of time, is compelled to go to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, for advice. Why to this house? Because it is the head and front of the advertising business. It is prompt, possesses the confidence of all the houses which advertise most.

In another column, our correspondent, Paul Ward, gives a very interesting sketch of the early history of the Moravians, which will repay perusal.

For the Reporter.

L. C. & S. C. Rail Road.

From the great number of stakes to be seen from the turnpike a short distance from the Old Fort, bespeakes that our engineers have not been idle within the past few days, and they seem determined to take advantage of the fine weather, owing to the fact that the services of the former engineers were wanted on the line of the South West Penn'a Railroad.

The services of C. H. Spearing, Esq., of Lock Haven, formerly of the Conn. Valley railroad, have been secured, and with his assistants Mr. G. B. Campbell, of Bellefonte and G. W. Bryon, of Philadelphia, have been actively engaged in staking out that portion of their division from Spring Mills to Oak Hall.

Like the Central Valley Railroad, the first narrow gauge projected in the United States, the grading, bridges and culverts are all that can be desired. The manner in which the western division has thus far progressed, is a just encomium on the skillful management of the contractors Vandyke and Brother and Col. Moore, ably assisted by Mr. Lynch, their foreman, an experienced railroad man.

The work is going on rapidly, and from every appearance there is nothing objectionable in curvature and gradients.

The work east of Spring Mills under the able management of the P. A. of the road, W. H. Snyder, Eng., and aids, E. Reberand H. Boal, shows that they are determined to hurry things through.

SELECTOR.

For the Reporter.

FROM CHURCHVILLE.—Our friend, Mr. Leitzel, formerly a resident of this place, now a student of the Selinsgrove Seminary, on last Sabbath, preached in the Lutheran and Reformed church. The people of the community were highly pleased by this favorable sermon. We believe if he will improve the remainder of his time in the Seminary, as rapidly as he has the past years, he will become an able and successful worker in the great work he is pursuing. We wish him the greatest success, and hope he will call soon again. M.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

Those who wish to take a religious paper, sound in its principles and fearless in the advocacy of the truth—which at the same time has a Department of Secular News, and expresses freely its views on public affairs, maintaining the right and denouncing corruption wherever it is found—will find it in the NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The Publishers announce that it will enter upon its Jubilee year in 1872, and that for every subscriber by the issue of a NEW YEAR-BOOK, an encyclopedia of information and statistics in regard to the Church, and civil and business affairs, such as can be gathered only from an extensive Library. This will be sent free to every subscriber to the paper. Copies of the OBSERVER and a Prospectus of the YEAR-BOOK sent free to every one who will apply. New Subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

The *Nursery*, for November, is a pleasant number, all the little ones will be delighted with it.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, one of the few Magazines which are published at the present day for the radical benefit of readers,—is represented on our table by its November number. The contents should interest every live member of our community. James McCosh, President of Princeton; The Educated Man in American Society; Alex'r H. Stephens; Thoughts of Phrenology; The Tagals and Visayans; Healthy or Diseased Children; "Fill up the (Mental) Measures;" Pre-historic Man; The Boa Constrictor; Consumption; His Recommendations, or the Boy who got a situation etc. The publisher offers the last three numbers of 1871 free as a premium to subscribers for 1872. Terms $3 a year, Single Nos. 30 cts. S. R. WELLS. 389 B'way, N. Y.

The state of New York has gone republican by about 12,000.

The city gave 30,000 democratic majority.

In New Jersey the democrats elect their governor by 5000 majority.

Maryland has gone democratic by 20,000 majority.

Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin have probably gone Republican by reduced majorities. Returns meagre.

Virginia is Democratic by an increased majority.

From Mississippi and Arkansas only a few returns have been received, but these look favorable.

In Massachussetts, Washburne, Radical, is elected Governor over several opposing candidates and parties, by about the usual Radical majority.

Another Rail Murder.

Nineteen Soldiers Killed or Die of Their Wounds.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—As a passenger train on the North Missouri Railroad, which left here this morning, having two cars, containing ninety-five recruits from New Albany attached, was approaching Wellsburg, ninety miles north of here, about noon running a down grade at high speed, a rail broke and the rear car containing the recruits flew off the track, rolled down an embankment, turning over two or three times. At last accounts sixteen soldiers had been killed outright or died of wounds.

A Definite Republic for France.

Paris, Nov. 11.—In an interview President Thiers has authoratively stated that when the legislative assembly meets in the beginning of December, the goverment will propose to end the provisonal regime and establish a definite republic.

The Arctic whaling fleet has been overtaken by a terrible disaster. The steamship Moses Taylor, just arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, reports that the fleet has been caught in the ice, and that thirty-three vessels had been crushed or abandoned. On the 13th of September the captains of the fleet hemmed in between Point Belcher and Wainright Inlet held a meeting and resolved to abandon the vessels in order to save the lives of the crews. This was done and 1,200 sailors took refuge on board the remainder of the fleet, which had got out before the ice closed around them. Before the conference of captains was held several vessels had been crushed like egg-shells. It is not expected that any of the abandoned vessels or their cargoes will be saved. The Moses Taylor also reports having boarded the water-legged brig Shelekoff, from San Francisco to Callao, and found all on board dead except the captain who was almost exhausted.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the books and notes of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, have been placed in the hands of Alex. Shannon, at Centre Hall, for settlement and collection. All persons having accounts in said books, are requested to call at his office, in Centre Hall, Centre County, Pa., before the first day of January, 1872, and settle the same, otherwise after which time they will be proceeded against according to law.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Here is rank treason as ever was committed. While Grant has been suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and harrying plain country folks in South Corolina with his soldiers, treason has broken out in loyal Massachusetts. The blood runs cold in recording this instance of disloyality to the best government. It appears that in order to propitiate southern customers a Boston firm of shoe manufactures got up a trade mark containing the names and protraits of Lee and Jackson. This mark was sent to the patent office at Washington to secure a patent, when attention was called to its treasonable character by some rivals in business. The examiner has just made his decision. The Lee-Jackson trade mark shall not be affixed to any shoes or boots or other article manufactured and sold within the bounds of the republic. His reason is profound and patriotic: "It cannot be lawful to encourage anything that promotes partisan strife." Grant gaiters" may be encouraged, or "Sheridan botees," but it is impossible to calculate the amount of Ku-kluxism that lurks in a Lee Jackson trade mark. It is well that the matter received the attention of the authorities at Washington, else the whole southern country would have been flooded with this treasonable and obnxious device. Who could have answered for the dreadful consequences?—*Patriot.*

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership of the firm of Frank & Haines, heretofore existing at Rebersburg, was dissolved on the 20th day of October, last. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to come and make settlement.

FRANK & HAINES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the mercantile business is continued at the old standas heretofore under the firm of S. Frank & Son. Thankful for past patronage, they invite their old friends and customers for a continuance of the same.

S. FRANK & SON,
11nov.4t. Rebersburg, Pa.

REGISTERS NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs Legatees Creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court, of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte for allowance and confirmation on Wednesday, the 29th day of November A D 1871.

1. The account of William B. Mengle, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of John Frank, late of the township of Haines in the county of Centre dec'd.

2. The account of James W. Sankey one of the Exeutors of the last will and testament of John Sankey late of Centre county in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

3. The account of George Jack Executor of and of William Wagner late of Harris township dec'd,

4. The account of Henry Zeigler Guardian of R. Emma Hoy, (now intermarried with J. E. Tibbins) Minor child of George Hoy, late of Marion township dec'd.

5. Guardianship account of Jacob C. Walker Guardian of Constans, Samuel Michael and Sarah Jane Minor children of John Walker late of Boggs township dec'd.

6. The Guardianship account of William Poorman Guardian of George W. Garbrick and Elizabeth A. Garbrick Minor children of Henry Garbrick late of the township of Benner dec'd.

7. The account of John C. Zimmerman Guardian of Nancy Ellen Segner and Francis Laura Segner Minor children of Simon Segner late of Centre county dec'd.

8. The administration account of Henry Kohler and Robert Gobeen administrators of and of James T Johnston late of Harris township dec'd.

9. The account of John P. Harris Executor in the last will and Testament of Elizabeth Carey late of the Borough of Bellefonte dec'd.

10. The account of James H. Linn and Wm. P. Wilson acting and surviving Executors of the last will and Testament of the Rev James Linn DD late of the Borough of Bellefonte dec,d.

11. The account of William R. Hays administrator of and of Catharen Homan late of Haines township dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON,
Register.

List of Jurors.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for November Term of Court A. D. 1871, commencing 4th Monday of Nov.

Boggs: D C Ammerman, W H Kreps.
Worth: J G Jones.
Harris: Jas Getzs.
Haines: Adam F Weaver.
Huston: J S Thompson, H W Holt.
Walker: Jno Divens.
Liberty: D Carpenter.
Miles: Josiah Kramer, S K Foust.
Gregg: Geo Jamison.
Spring: Jos Miller, J D Miller.
Ellmsburg: D Furey.
Snowshoe: B F Huston.
Marion: S Betts.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for November Term of Court commencing Monday the 6th of Dec. A. D 1871.

Bellefonte: J V Thomas, W Galbraith, E Grove, S Adams.
Penn: H Kerstetter, Wm Alexander.
Taylor: J Copenhaver.
Ferguson: A Lample, Same Harpster.
Howard: J C Long, H Popp, H O Holter.
Halfmoon: T Roop.
Potter: A D Rishel, Jas Sweetwood.
Phillipsburg: A Montgomery, D L Way.
Patton: A Sellars, W T Thompson.
Boggs: D C Ammerson, W H Kreps.
Worth: J G Jones.
Harris: Jas Getzs.
Haines: Adam F Weaver.
Huston: J S Thompson, H W Holt.
Walker: Jno Divens.
Liberty: D Carpenter.
Miles: Josiah Kramer, S K Foust.
Gregg: Geo Jamison.
Spring: Jos Miller, J D Miller.
Ellmsburg: D Furey.
Snowshoe: B F Huston.
Marion: S Betts.

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills,

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffers of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READY MADE CLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct26 1y.

☞ Any person sending us eight subscribers with the cash, $16, will receive the Reporter 1 year free; and for four names and $8, the Reporter 6 months free.

A most astonishing story comes from Washington, through Radical sources that the President having found that a wide spread conspiracy exists in the Southern States, which was organized in the North, having for its object the defeat of the Radical candidate for President in 1872, he will take vigorous steps to prevent the consummation of the contemplated outrage, putting all the Southern States under martial law if necessary. There was a time when such a proposition would have arrayed the people as a unit against the incipient tyrant who would propose such an infamous and unspeakable outrage But to-day the leading Radical journals of the country hail it with delight, and depend upon such a step to keep them in government patronage four years longer. The proposition completely unmasks the President. He will gradually extend his military rule among the States, even in the North, if necessary, until he compels the people to vote for his re-election. If they tamely submit to it, they are fit only to be slaves. It is astonishing to be told in this country that a determination of the people to change the Chief Magistrate in the mode prescribed in the Constitution, is a conspiracy to be suppressed by the military power in the hands of a candidate for re-election. And yet this is what Grant means. Are we ready for despotism? —*Post.*

A CHINESE INSURRECTION.

Celestials Resist an Arrest by the Los Angelos Police, and Open Fire from their Houses—The Out-break Quelled after Fifteen Chinese are Lynched—The Casualities.

San Francisco, October 25.—A terrific riot is now going on in the Los Angelos. A fight having occured in the Chinese quarter, officer Bilderian attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another, when the Chinese on both sides of a narrow street opened fire. Officer Thompson fell, shot through the breast, and died. Officer Bilderian was shot, but succeeded in getting on horseback and escaped. A Mexican boy, named Juan Jose Maudres was shot through the leg. The mob attacked the whole Chinese quarter. The attack was resisted by the Chinese. Five hundred armed men prevented any from escaping, and fifteen Chinamen were hanged by the mob. Fire was applied to the houses, but was extinguished.

At 9 p.m. order was partially restored by the authorities. There will probably be no more bloodshed. Several Chinamen have been arrested and are now in jail.

A strong mind is sometimes more easily impressed than a weak one. For example you cannot so easily convince a fool that you are a philosopher as you can a philosopher that you are a fool.

MARRIAGES.

On 9th inst., by Rev. J. T. Williams Mr. S. C. Helms, of Osceola, and Miss. Lizzie V. daughter of Daniel Hess, of Linden Hall.

DEATHS.

On 14th, in Boalsburg, John Keller, aged 91 years, and 2 months.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45.....Red wheat 1,40.....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 2,50.....Salt 2,50 per sack.....Potatoes 35, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 30.....Eggs 25. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 10.....Bacon 10.....Ham 20.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White wheat 1,40, Red 135.....Rye.....70.....Corn 50.....Oats .40.....Barley 65. 70.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Potatoes 35, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 30.....Eggs 25. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 10.....Bacon 10.....Ham 20.

LAST NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given to all collectors of county and State taxes in Centre county, who have not settled up their duplicates for the years previous to 1871, to come in and settle said duplicates and make payment of balances due, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next, or said balances will be placed in the hands of an attorney, wite instructions to collect the same without dh lay as no longer indulgence can be given; nor, after that date, will any percentages or exonerations be allwed. By order of Commissioners,

WM. FUREY, *Clerk.*

Farmers Read!

Kemp's New Wagon,

with a splendid assortment of goods will soon appear

At Your Doors,

loaded with a great variety of Goods, such as Plain and Fancy Cassimeres of the latest

Fall and Winter Styles,

Beaver Cloth, Tricot, Doeskin, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, waterproof Plaids, and an almost endless variety of

Flannels.

Fine, Medium and Coarse. Stocking Yarns of all kinds, Blankets, white gray, and horse Blankets.

Striped Carriage Blankets.

The most beautiful striped carriage blankets, made in the most superior order, and for sale at a reasonable figure.

CARPETS.

heavy Damask, Flowered, Ingrain and Striped, Parlor and Stair Carpets, all superior, bright fast colors.

WOOL, LARD, and SOAP taken in exchange for Goods. Goods, of every variety, always on hand at his residence.

John C. Kemp,
Centre Hill, Pa.
nov2 4t. Agent for Halfpenny's

FURNITURE!

AT REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AT THE

"MAMMOTH"
Furniture Store!

OF

THOMAS LINN,

On Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

I ADOPT this method of informing my friends that I have purchased the entire interest of Henry P. Harris in the above named establishment. Mr. Harris having retired from the firm,

Will Continue the Business

of Manufacturing all kinds of Furniture at his old stand on Howard St. He also makes a specialty of

Undertaking

In all its branches. The best of Coffins, a Good Hearse at all times on hand. Every funeral will be attended to by him in person. His many years of experience will recommend him as one of the

OLDEST AND BEST UNDERTAKERS

in the State. All orders

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Orders for Coffins can be left at my store on Allegheny Street.

THOMAS LINN,
Bellefonte Pa.
oct27.1y.

Good News for the Ladies.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings Millinery, at
MRS. MARY E. SHOOPE'S
In Centre Hall.

Mrs. M. E. Shoope, has just returned from Philadelphia, with the LATEST FASHIONS, and a complete stock of New Bonnetts, New Hats, Elegant Trimmings, &c.,

which will be sold or made up, as usual at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps,

The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early, First come, first served. nov3 4t.

To Advertisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as Successful Advertisers. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

41 Park Row, N. Y.

and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates. 10nov.4t.

GREAT FLOOD!

Tuns of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

CARRIED OFF AND LANDED AT
the Cheap Store of

Herlacher & Cronmiller.

CENTRE HALL, PA

and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

GOODS VERY NEAR AT THE

OLD PRICES.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season,

white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

Prospects of

HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

The undersigned have taken possession of the Warehouse at the Mill, in Milroy, (formerly occupied by Reed & Thomson,) and are now prepared to buy all kinds of Grain and Seeds, at the highest market prices, for CASH. COAL, PLASTER and SALT, constantly on hand, for sale, as low as the lowest.

Farmers of Centre county are respectfully invited to give us a call.

We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases.

MCMANIGAL & BROWN.
sept29.3m.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Instire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H. HENNICK,
18oct.tf Gregg twp.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale his house and lot, situate an Church street, Centre Hall. The house is a new two story frame building, one of the finest in the neighborhood, and in one of the best locations in the town. There is also a stable upon the lot. For futher particulars apply to ALEX. SHANNON.
sept22.tf.

The First and the Best!

The Largest & CHEAPEST stock of FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

KELLER & MUSSER,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

have just opened the best, cheapest larges as well as the best assorted stock of Goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing
LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Ruedymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." ap30,39

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

The Place TO BUY

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

IS AT

LIVINGSTON'S

WHOLESALE

BOOK STORE.

aug25.3m Bellefonte, Pa.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co. ☜

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

NOTICE.

Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines, Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole of at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

Attention Farmers of
CENTRE COUNTY

JOHN M'DOWELL
having leased the Warehouse of Coplin & Strunk in Milroy, is now prepared to pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of Grain, Coal, Plaster and Salt, constantly on hand. may26.6m

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates, a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28ly

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corr Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Vises, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers put 1 night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

CENTRE HALL

Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanners' Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.

dec3,9tf MILLER & BADGER.

CHEAP MUSIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY get all the latest and best Music at one and two cents a piece. Every number contains from $1 to $5 worth of new Music; and it can be had for 20 cents. The July and August numbers contain Thirty Pieces of Music, (72 pages, sheet-music size,) and will be mailed for 50 cents. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York. 2aug3m.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS PROMPT ATTENDANCE. ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefoete on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Young and Devling.

CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Boots,
& Shoes,
Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july28.

Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.
sept15 tf.

A. BAUM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP ST., Bellefonte.

WINES AND LIQUORS

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishm nt, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Madeira, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city. Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Currant Wine Brandies, Peach Brandies and New England Rum. Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.

☞ Physicians are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ap10

Wall Paper, cheap

from 12 to 20 cents per roll at Herlacher's

BUFFALO SCALES, of the best make from 4 lbs up to 120,000 lbs.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

DRY BOARDS, Plank and Scantling for sale by IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68.

CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS, be made at IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68

PUMPS!

Wooden Pumps,

AND

PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMP,

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, superior to the old wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter. Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His material for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to
sept.30.1y J. TELLER,
Milesburg, Pa.

Burial Cases

AND CASKETS,
AIR-TIGHT AND INDESTRUCTIBLE
FOR
Protecting and Preserving the Dead.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured the sole agency in this county for

METALLIC AND GLASS

Burial Cases and Caskets,

which are so widely known as to require no special commendation. The METALLIC BURIAL CASE, with its present improved style and finish, its entire harmony with the feelings of the bereaved, its perfected adjustments and appointments in whatever relates to the preservation and protection of the body after death, confirms its utility and entire adaptness to the purposes for which it is designed.

COFFINS of all descriptions furnished at the shortest notice; and all orders filled promptly night or day. The Dead laid out with care, and funerals and escorts superintended in person. HENRY HARRIS
nov4t Bellefonte, Pa.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
july5'68tf GEO. MILLER.

SPINDLE SKEINS for wagons, all sizes, at the sign of the Anvil.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

LAMPS OF EVERY VARIETY and kind at IRWIN & WILSON'S.
ap10'68

CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vests, and Dress Coats, cheap, at Wolf's.

POCKET CUTLERY—all makes & prices at IRWIN & WILSON'S
ap10'68.

My Life.

To me my life seems as a haunted house,
The ways and passages whereof are dumb,
Up whose decaying stair no footsteps come;
Lo this the hall, hung with sere laurel boughs,
Where long years back came victors to carouse;
But none of all that company wert home,
For scarce their lips had quaff'd the bright wine's foam
When sudden Death brake dank upon their brows.
Here, in this lovely ruin'd large, I dwell,
While unseen fingers toll the chapel bell;
Sometimes the arras rustles, and I see
A half-well'd figure through the twilight steal,
Which, whom I follow, passes suddenly
Before the door whereon is set a seal.

Farm, Garden and Household.

INK STAINS.—Ink stains may be removed from mahogany by touching them with a feather dipped in a mixture composed of a few drops of nitre and a teaspoonful of water. To prevent a white mark being left, the spot must be rubbed with a cloth wet in cold water the moment the ink has disappeared.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND MILK.—If sixteen quarts of milk are required to make a pound of butter, and ten quarts a pound of cheese, and butter is twenty-five cents a pound and cheese twelve cents, it is more profitable to make butter; butter yielding a fraction over one and a half cents a quart, and cheese a fraction less than one and a quarter cents.

MOSS IN PASTURES OR MEADOWS.—This is always found on poor knolls or wet flats. The remedy in the first case is to harrow until the moss is torn up, and spread a load of manure and a little lime. In the second place, drain off the water, and harrow and spread lime or plaster, and salt or ashes. Get rid of the water, strengthen the soil, and moss will be no further trouble.

VERY NICE FRITTERS may be made by simply rolling the plain dough (after it has risen of course) and cutting and frying as doughnuts, to be eaten with sirup or sauce. Or putting a lump of risen dough into a pudding bag, tying, leaving room to swell, put into a pot of boiling water, and boiling an hour or more, according to size, you have an excellent plain pudding, but it should be eaten with rich sauce.

BORERS IN APPLE TREES.—E. F. D., asks *Hearth & Home*, if there is any way to prevent borers from entering apple-trees. The best plan is to wrap the base of the trunk with tarred roofing paper. A piece a foot or more wide is wrapped around the tree, the lower edge of the paper extending just below the surface of the soil. Before this is applied the trees should be examined to ascertain that borers have already entered. Should any be found they must be probed out or cut out.

SHELTER THE STOCK.—The season has arrived when it is positive cruelty to permit a beast to stay out of doors for a single night. A sense of justice to these animals, which exist only for our use, if he does not consult his own interest, should impel every farmer immediately to put every stable and shed on the farm into proper condition, to fasten all loose boards, close all open windows, and make his stock snug and comfortable. There's money in it for, as we will find, Even his hens will lay better if kept warm.

WORK FOR FALL AND WINTER.—Autumn and winter bring a great amount of work to the industrious farmer. Plowing, draining, removing stones, grubbing fence-rows, and repairing buildings keep him busy from morn to night. The accumulation of manure also is an item that needs constant thought and hard work. And these things must be done if the farm is to be improved. Unless it is under constant improvement it will deteriorate and fall into bad order. The farmer can never say, "Soul, take thine ease: eat, drink, and be merry;" he has to fight against the general tendency of things to go to the bad, and he only wins who fights constantly.

FEED FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.—A thrifty animal will consume about three per cent of its live-weight in fodder daily. For a cow of 800 pounds, twenty-four pounds of hay should be provided. But it has been abundantly proved that when this hay is cut, wetted, and mixed with the allowance of meal (two to four quarts) eighteen pounds daily is ample to keep an ordinary cow in good condition. The difference then is the amount saved, which is equal to one fourth. This represents the gain in digestibility of the food by the method of preparing it. In practice the gain is greater, because no waste can occur in using cut feed, while in using long hay much is always wasted.

BABIES IN CHINA.—One of the first things impressing a traveller in China, says James Brooks, is the babies, the countless babies. Girl babies, however, alas for the poor things, are deemed rather curses than blessings, more especially if you have too many of them—such curses that often the little lasses are tumbled away to perish—boy babies, never. All the junks we passed, or saw, were more or less filled with babies—naked babies, mixed up with the cocks, and hens, and dogs, and kittens. Fathers were as often fondling them as the mothers. This love of babies it is that makes up the Chinese countless numbers, ever populating the land, and forcing the poor often to starve, or to live on kitten entlets and puppy steaks. What we saw people eating most of, on our boat journey, was watermelons, pretty good ones; a species of cantelopes, that they nibble, as monkeys would; then peaches, that nobody else could eat, they are so bad, with onions, onions, onions innumerable. Indeed, the whole population hereabout seems saturated with onions and opium.

LITIGATION.—A case illustrating litigation has just been concluded in a Massachusetts court. Four years ago two ladies were riding with about a dozen others in a four-horse coach, on a picnic excursion in Ashfield, when a defective bridge gave way and precipitated the team, with the passengers, some twelve feet into the stream below. Both ladies were injured. The defect in the bridge and the liability of the town seemed undoubted. One of the ladies offered to settle for $2,500, but the selectmen refused. The matter went into court, and now after four years of litigation the town is mulcted in the sum of $16,135, and must besides pay a large bill of costs for their own witnesses.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Adespatch from London says: The reorganization of the Russian army raises the total field and landwehr forces for war to 1,600,000 men, and 51,000 officers, sixty-six regiments of Cossacks not included. There is created, further, a reserve force of 750,000 men and 35,000 officers. The new artillery adds 1,000 guns to the old force. This enormous change in the military forces of Russia is masked under the creation of landwehr, called local forces, which nominally leaves the old army as it was.

ACKNOWLEDGED IT.—A Communist prisoner, who lately died at Versailles, when about to breathe his last, confessed that he had fired at Louis Philippe in 1832. On the 19th of November of that year, on the Quay d'Orsay, an individual discharged a pistol at the King, who was proceeding on horseback, accompanied by his son and a numerous staff, to open the legislative session at the Palais Bourbon. Louis Philippe galloped to the point from which the detonation had proceeded, and, turning to his escort, said, "Gentlemen! that shot was intended for me!" No one was struck by the bullet, but a young professor in the crowd was arrested as having been the author of the attempt; but he was released the next day.

IT is believed that nearly all the Tennessee claims which have been audited and paid during the last two years are fraudulent, and there is to be an immediate and general overhauling of all these transactions.

HON. JAMES BROOKS writes to the *Express* from Tien-Tsin, China, that the whole country round about him is inundated, and that the path to Pekin, whither he is bent, is beset with fearful perils both from land and water sharks.

Save Your Burned Trees.

Untold numbers of valuable trees, both fruit-bearing and ornamental, have been destroyed by the devastating fires of the West. Yet, in most instances, the vitality of the roots has not been impaired. It may not be generally known that by cutting off the trees close to the surface of the ground, before Winter, and covering the wounds with a heavy coat of grafting-wax, the life of the tree will be preserved until next Spring, when most young trees, and many large ones that have been standing for more than a score of years, will send up strong and luxuriant canes, which will grow rapidly into desirable trees. Some varieties of evergreens and some deciduous trees will not sprout, while fruit-trees of every sort, grape-vines, currant and berry bushes of every variety, rose bushes and valuable shrubbery, the tops of which have been killed by fire, will sprout again, provided that the tops are cut off close to the ground before Winter. If left until next Spring, the vitality of the roots of many trees and many valuable grape-vine will be impaired to such an extent that no sprouts will ever appear. Apple-trees and pear-trees, six to ten inches in diameter, which have been burned to blackness, below the collar of the tree should be removed with axes and carpenter's adz until the live wood and bark have been reached beneath the surface of the ground. Small trees and grape-vines should be sawed off smoothly close to the surface of the earth; and if the wood has been injured below that point, remove the soil, and continue to cut off the heated portions until a live surface is laid bare. Then apply a heavy coat of warm grafting-wax, in a liquid state, and before the wax has become hard press a piece of strong brown paper or a piece of any sort of cloth into the wax, after which cover the stump with fine and mellow earth, several inches in depth. Early next Spring remove the soil, leaving not more than an inch in depth over the stump. A suitable grafting-wax for such a purpose may be made of equal parts of tallow and resin of any kind, or pitch. We have frequently made it of one part of linseed oil, mingled with two parts of course, cheap resin or pitch, heated in an iron kettle until the pitch is all dissolved, and the mass is of the consistence of thin tar. It should not be applied scalding hot. In lieu of a paint-brush, employ a swab made of a piece of course cloth wrapped around the end of a stick. Veay few young trees, and but a small proportion of grape vines and shrubbery have been burned to such an extent as to injure the wood below the collar of the main stem.

The Agricultural Bureau.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October says the influence of drouth and of the unusually low temperature of September has been unfavorable to the ripening of fruits, and to the maturing of corn and other crops. No general or serious damage has resulted to corn, a large portion of the crop being well advanced by the high temperature of August before frost appeared. The drouth of Midsummer has been almost unbroken in the West up to the time of these returns, interfering greatly with the seeding of grain, and with the germination and growth of what the farmers have been able to plant.

The present condition of corn, expressed as a percentage, 100 representing a good crop, is as follows: About an average in New Hampshire of 111; in Massachusetts of 103; in Rhode Island of 101; in Connecticut of 105; in New Jersey of 102; in Delaware of 108; in Maryland of 103; in Arkansas of 102; in Missouri of 112; in Ohio of 106; in Wisconsin of 108; in Minnesota of 110; in Iowa of 114; in Kansas of 119; in Nebraska of 112.

The product of wheat, as calculated from county estimates, appears to be about seven per cent less than last year. The product of oats will be about as large as the crop of last year. As a whole, the quality of barley may be said to be fully medium, and the quantity very nearly an average. The buckwheat crop is comparatively a poor one, the average condition being low in nearly all the States. The potato crop falls below an average. The number of beeves reported is greater than usual in most of the States; Texas reports a reduction of 21 per cent from last year, Kentucky 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, California 5.

The Royal House of Russia.

The foundation of the Russian monarchy was laid more than a thousand years ago (861) by Rurik, a prince of the tribe known as the Russians. But the present royal family is of much later origin. For the House of Rurik, after producing many rulers of rare ability, such as Olog, his immediate successor, who was brave, energetic, and wise, the wise queen Olga, Vladimir the Great, Yaroslav, the patron of literature and civilization, Ivan the Great, and Ivan the Terrible, came to an end by the death of the imbecile Fedor in 1588, and the accession of his usurping brother-in-law. After many disorders the Russians elevated to the throne Michal Fedorovitch Romanoff, the first emperor of the present family. He was the son of a Bishop Fedor of Rostov, and related to the family of Rurik by the female line. The present family has produced several princes of rare ability, the chief of whom was doubtless Peter the Great, the son of a Czar bearing the same name as the young Grand Duke now visiting this country. Peter's wife, Catharine I., who succeeded him, was equally able, and indeed the family has been remarkable for its able women; the two Catharines and Elizabeth have not been surpassed by any other rulers of that great Empire. We speak of the Catharines as members of the family, for though not descended from previous Emperors, they were ancestors of the present Czar, and have doubtless contributed to the hereditary ability of the family. Catharine the Great was a low-born woman of illfame, a sort of a slave, when she came into the possession of Peter, and the extremes of wretchedness and grandeur were never so strangely combined in one life as in hers. Nicholas, the father of the present Czar, was a man of great force of character, and Alexander II., now reigning, is at least a man of clear intelligence. The Grand Duke Alexis is his second son.

PORK.—Pork has risen 3 cents per pound, so the markets say; and again the question comes up favorably before the farmer of feeding his corn to his hogs, and calculating how much money he can make. A Missouri farmer determined to try for himself practically whether it would pay to *buy* hogs and feed them corn bought in February. Seven hogs, averaging 133 pounds, or 931 in all—worth 5 cents per pound, or $46.55, other expenses connected with purchase being $6—cost $52.55. He fed them corn for 77 days. At the end of that time they weighed 1,700 pounds, or a gain of 769 pounds—an average of 10 pounds per day. They sold for $97.75, or a profit over cost price of $45.20. The corn fed during that time was 50 bushels, or 40 cents more than the corn had previously been worth. The corn crop of the West is now the most abundant known in ten years, and large quantities will be at a price of not over 25 cents per bushel. This is so cheap that it will tempt farmers everywhere to feed it to their animals and convert it into beef or pork. At this price any one can double their money very easily.

Here is a good one on the "tater bugs." Three men were comparing notes. One says, "There is twe bugs to every stock." A second one says, "They have cut down my early crop, and are sitting on the fence waiting for the late crop to come up." "Pshaw," said the third, "you don't know anything about it. I passed a seed store the other day, and the bugs were in there looking over the books to see who had purchased seed potatoes."

THE VEILS.—All the new veils for brides are trimmed with vines of lilies of the valley, with small jessamine. This makes them very beautiful and costly, but so heavy that a bride during the reception is sometimes forced to endure the most terrible suffering from the awkward way in which the hair dresser has arranged her hair and veil.

The Dry Goods Market.

In all departments of domestic goods, says the New York *Independent*, prices have continued firmer, though the business of the week has not been active; but the situation of affairs is well understood by both manufacturers and jobbers, and there does not appear to be any expectation on either side of a material reduction of prices, except in some of the undesirable styles of prints.

In unbleached sheetings and shirtings the demand for standards has been languid for home consumption, but more activity for export. The light weights are in deficient supply. Prices remain steady and unchanged.

In bleached sheetings and shirtings there is an increased stock in first hands of the best grades of standards, while of the inferior makes there is a short supply. But prices of all descriptions are essentially unchanged and firm.

Printing cloths are a shade lower, with less firmness in the market. Some inconsiderable sales of 64 standards for immediate delivery are reported at 8¼ cents.

In prints there is but a moderate demand. With an increase of price and an accumulation in first hands of the less desirable styles, a diminishing business may be looked for until some reduction shall stimulate purchases.

Ginghams are in the usual demand of the season; but the sales are moderate and prices unchanged.

Cotton flannels are selling steadily, but the demand does not vary essentially from what is usual at this season. Prices are steady and unchanged.

In most descriptions of blue and colored goods the demand is light, even for the season, and sales are limited; but prices are firm in ticks and stripes, and a more active demand is expected in goods of these classes.

Corset jeans are not in active demand, and sales are to a moderate extent. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Cambrics maintain firm prices, from the fact of there being a limited stock in first hands; but the sales are not large.

Rolled jaconets are in good supply, but prices continue firm with moderate sales.

Silesias are comparatively inactive, and the supply in first hands is large; but prices continue firm and unchanged.

Muslin de laines are not selling so freely as might be expected from the attractive quality of the goods offered, and their comparative cheapness; but prices remain firm and without change.

Linseys are in diminishing demand, and the sales of the season appear to be nearly over; but prices are unchanged and steady.

Woolen shawls have sold freely all the season, though for the past week the demand was languid; but the fashionable makes find a ready market, and prices of all kinds are steady. The less desirable styles, however, can probably be had at a small reduction.

The business in cloth and overcoatings is by no means active. The clothiers buy very sparingly, and the jobbers only to make up assortments. Prices are not materially changed.

In fancy cassimeres there is a fair demand; but the sales of the week have been confined to a few desirable styles for the city trade.

Satinets are slow of sale and without change in price.

Blankets have been in limited demand, the sales being mostly confined to the better qualities for city trade; but prices are unchanged.

The demand for flannels has somewhat improved, and there is marked activity in the better qualities. Prices are firm.

American linens undergo but few changes, and sales are more steady than in any other class of domestic fabrics; but they grow in favor, and the demand is good at steady prices.

The Late Gen. Anderson.

General Robert Anderson died at Nice, France. He had gone from Veney to Nice about three weeks ago, hoping to receive benefit from the change. His family were with him. His remains will be brought by the United States vessel Guerriere to this country for interment.

General Robert Anderson has occupied a prominent position in the history of America, and the news of his death will be received throughout the country with unfeigned regret. He was born in Kentucky in 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825, and on the first of July in that year received his first commission as brevet second lieutenant of Second Artillery. During the Black Hawk war he was inspector-general of the Illinois volunteers. In 1835-37 Robert Anderson was assistant instructor and inspector of the West Point Military Academy, and during the Indian war in Florida he was aide-de camp to General Scott. For his successful conduct in the Florida war he received, in August, 1838, the rank of brevet captain. He accompanied General Scott through the Mexican war until the fall of the City of Mexico, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey. His gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion was rewarded by his promotion on the 8th of September, 1847, to the rank of brevet major. When Fort Sumter was built Major Anderson was appointed commander of it and of all the works round Charleston and for his defence of this port was immediately promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and ordered to the Department of Kentucky. Here his health failing him he was obliged to retire from active service. He grew gradually more and more feeble until, being advised to leave his home and try the effect of change of air and scene, he went to France, where, as the above despatch informs us, he lingered until he died.

How he Did it.

The *Court Journal* states that there is at present in London one of the greatest "sensations" of American perseverance and confidence in self which has ever been beheld even amongst the perseverings and self-confident people of that country. This gentleman, now ranking amongst the highest and most distinguished authorities of the United States, the guest of princes, and the counsellor of diplomatists, is a barrister of high standing, who left his humble and retired New England home at the age of eighteen, with thirty dollars in his pocket and a paper sewn up with thread made of hemp of his father's own sowing, and his mother's own spinning. Outside the paper was written, "To Le opened in 1864, or at my death, should I die before that time." The paper was opened on the night mentioned, and found to contain these words, written in a large, school-boy hand, "This day I leave my father's house with thirty dollars in my pocket to seek my fortune, and here do I take a solemn vow before God, to foreswear all gambling, smoking or drinking, or any self-indulgence which can stand in the way of my firm determination to advance. Henceforth my motto must be 'Push!'" The vow was registered in Heaven, and the New England boy has changed his thirty dollars into thirty millions, if report speaak true, by sheer industry aided by great talent and spotless reputation.

DESERVED IT.—A sentence of six months imprisonment was imposed on an English collier named Bradly, who, having some grudge against his wife, locked the doors of the house so that she could not escape, and then deliberately incited a large bull dog to worry the unfortunate woman. The details of her frantic struggle with the brute, which were given in evidence before a magistrate, were unspeakably horrible. She was savagely bitten in many places by the dog, her husband doing his best to shut out all means of escape. At last, torn and bleeding, she escaped from the house, and Bradley was given into custody. There is evidently room at the Lancashire collieries for an earnest advocate of women's rights.

EXAGGERATION.—X., who is given to exaggeration, made a statement one evening at the table which was so fabulous that he felt himself that he had gone too far. Turning to one of the guests who seemed to be smiling slightly, he said:

"You don't believe that?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other, "I believe it because you say it, but I should not have believed it if I had said it myself."

Grace among the Mormons.

Grace Greenwood, who has been among the Mormons thus speaks of them:

You hear a good deal about that "cross," from both Mormon husbands and wives, but you only see the shadow of it in the faces of the women. I do not mean to intimate that they all look decidedly unhappy. There is rather in their faces a quiet, baffling, negative and abnegative expression, which certainly is as far from happy content as it is from desperate rebellion. Naturally, they are more alive to the outside pressure of public opinion, more sensitive to the obloquy and ostracism which their position provokes, than men. Patient and passive as they seem, they feel these keenly—the more intelligent among them, at least,—and though upheld by a sincere, devout faith in this strange delusion, they have toward strangers a peculiar air of reticence, of mistrust, almost of repulsion. I do not wonder at it—their hospitality and confidence have often been abused—they have been intruded upon by impertinent interviewers, and their reluctant answers to persistent questioning published abroad, with startling additions and dramatic embellishment. Those I have met appear to me, I must say, like good and gentle Christian women. They are singularly simple in dress, and modest in demeanor. What saddens me is their air of extreme quietude, retirement and repression. But for the children around them you would think some of them were women who had done with this world. I am told that the wives of even the highest dignitaries show little pride in their lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go. Even the first wife of a wealthy saint, betrays in her husband and household, they say, no exultant joy of possession. An investment in a Mormon heart and home must be rather uncertain stock for a woman. I am assured, though, that the second wife is seldom taken without the full consent of the first. Not only are the poor woman's faith and zeal appealed to, but her magnanimity toward her sister-woman out in the cold. It must be through great suffering that such heights of self-abnegation are reached. The crucifixion of the divine weakness of a loving woman's heart must be a severe process. But there is some sorry comfort in the thought that for these poor polygamous wives there is no wearing uncertainty, no feverish anxiety—that they are spared the bitterest pain of jealousy, the vague nightmare torture of suspicion, the grief and horror of the final discovery, the fierce sense of treachery and deception. They know the worst. Perhaps it is the "dead certainty" that gives them the peculiar cold, still look I have referred to. As to the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders in the Church, and prominent, well-to-do-citizens, I must say that they look remarkably care-free and even jolly under the cross. Virgil, I believe, has somewhere the expression, "O three times and four times happy!" Well, that is the way they look.

Alice Cary's Love.

Mary Clemmer Ames publishes the story of "Alice Cary's Love," as confided to her by that lady for the purpose of being made public if false reports concerning it continued to circulate. The beloved object was not, as frequently stated, Rufus W. Griswold, though there was an intimacy with him, growing out of the aid he, as a literary man, rendered her when she first came to New York to live by her pen. She never liked him, though when he was broken down she hired a room and a nurse for him through his long and painful illness. Hence the report that she had nursed him herself.

The real story of her love is faintly shadowed forth as follows:—

"In the profoundest sense, Alice Cary never loved but once. The man whom she loved is still alive; yet gossip, with its keenest scent, has never found or named him. With all her fulness of affection, hers was an electric and solitary soul. He who by the very patent of his being was more to her than any other mortal could be might pass from her life, but no other could take his place. A proud and prosperous family brought all their pride and power to bear on a son to prevent his marrying a girl uneducated, rustic and poor.

"'I waited for one who never came back'" she said. "Yet I believed he would come till I read in a paper his marriage to another. *Can* you think what life would be—loving one, waiting for one who would *never* come!"

"He did come at last. I saw him. His wife had died. Alice was dying. The grey-haired man sat down beside the grey-haired woman. Life had dealt prosperously with him, as is wont with men. Suffering and death had taken all from her save the lustre of her wondrous eyes. From her wan and wasted face they shone upon him full of tenderness and youth. Thus they met with life behind them—they who parted plighted lovers when life was young. He was the man whom she forgave for her blighted and weary life, with a smile of parting as divine as ever lit the face of woman."

Cape Cod Mackerel Fishing.

A Cape Cod correspondent of the Boston *Watchman and Reflector* writes of Mackerel fishing as follows:—

The lines, of which each man manages two, are all thrown from the starboard side of the vessel, this being, perhaps, because the fisher-men of Galilee once met with remarkable success when they "cast the net on the right side of the ship." In regard to the time of fishing, we are at the mercy of the capricious mackerel themselves. Sometimes they come promptly "alongside" and remain there for several hours, while again we hear many times in a day the preparatory "heave to," but not followed by the more quickly spoken "fish, ho!" and the exciting drumming in the empty barrels of the newly-taken fish. But when they bite rapidly, the sport is lively enough, and each man has to look well to his lines. We three "greenies" stood side by side, and sometimes when the lively mackerel on our hooks would dart about like a weaver's shuttle, it would result in all six of our lines being drawn in by one of the party in a state of entanglement very trying to one's patience. This the "old salt" very appropriately denominates "quilting." Once I drew in a fish and was about to strike him off into my barrel when I found that both my neighbors' lines were wound securely around the tail of the fish, which caused a strong tendency towards the next barrel. Between us both the poor mackerel had a hard time of it, for it was not until we cut off his tail that my friends' lines would give up their hold upon him. Such vexations the experienced fisher-man avoids.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A correspondent says of the value of insurance stock: When surprise is expressed that business men should have had so much invested in a single interest, it must be remembered that for years and years our fire insurance stocks have proved a most remunerative investment. In a recent law suit it became necessary to determine the present value of $265 of stock in one company, which was alleged to have been misappropriated in 1851, twenty years ago. A careful computation by the value of the stock, with all the dividends that have been paid to date at compound interest, showing the enormous accumulation of $44,000. And in the smaller companies equally astonishing results have been attained. Another company started in 1850 with a chartered capital of $200,000, only ten per cent paid up. Since then the whole capital has been made up by stock dividends and the handsome cash dividends paid on the shares, which were quoted at $140 before the fire.

STICKING TO ONE PLAN.—Farmers get discouraged sometimes by occasional gluts, low prices, and over-production. Every one must expect this; but it will generally be found true that those farmers who expect only fair profits, who aim to raise good crops, by taking good care of a fair supply of farm animals, and lay out a good plan and stick to it, year by year, through good or evil, will, in the long run, make the most money, over those who shift their crops with every tide of speculation. There is nothing so good as *hanging on to the last.*

The Los Angelos Affair.

A San Francisco paper gives the details of the Chinese riot at Los Angelos, as follows:

The tragedy arose from an ill-feeling of long standing between two rival Chinese companies. These parties had a difficulty with one another on the previous day, and an examination was held at one of the justice's courts. At night they resumed their quarrel and pistols were freely used; officers and citizens immediately rushed to the scene to separate and arrest the combatants. Some of the Chinese, however, turned upon their pursuers and fired their pistols at them, wounding one officer in the right shoulder, shooting a boy in the leg, and a citizen named Robert Thompson through the breast, from the effects of which he died within an hour and a half. They then sought refuge in their quarters. The block in which these Chinamen secreted themselves was surrounded by a mob, and none were permitted to leave.

Shortly after the blockade commenced one Chinaman attempted to escape; and with hatchet in hand, determined to cut his way through the human band encircling the Chinese stronghold. He was quickly captured, and the constables endeavored to carry him off to jail, but the announcement of the death of Thompson being made generally known at this juncture, the mob became infuriated, and several attempts were made to wrest the prisoner from the officers, while cries of "hang him" arose from all sides. When within about 200 yards of the jail, the crowd poured upon the officers and overpowered them, seized the Chinaman and marched him up Temple st., to the corner of New High st. Here the cross-beam of the sliding door of a corral offered a convenient gibbet. A rope was immediately procured, attached to the victim's neck, thrown over the cross-beam, and amid mad shouts of the mob he was hoisted up.

The mob, consisting mainly of native Californians, the dregs of society, returned at once to the scene, drunk with their fiendish work. It was not until 10 o'clock that any real attempt was made to storm the Chinese strongholds, who had barricaded their doors, there being no windows to these adobe houses. In the mean time several futile attempts to fire the block were made. At 10 o'clock an entry was made into one of these houses, and the inmates more dead than alive, were dragged out and hurried to the first hanging place at hand. Four were suspended from the sides of a wagon; six were hung from the awning of some dwelling on Los Angelos st., three in a bunch; one a mere boy eight or nine years old. All of these were fearfully mangled before reaching the place of execution. Ropes were placed around their necks immediately upon being captured, and some of them were strangled before being hanged. Sixteen Chinamen have thus far suffered. Two bodies, one a woman's have been found shot dead. One wounded Chinaman now lies in a precarious condition in the city jail. Thieves made good use of their opportunity, breaking open every trunk in the Chinese quarters, and taking everything of value. The officers of the law were powerless, and good citizens held aloof. The rabble ruled. Two or three dozen Chinamen took refuge in the city jail, where they now remain in custody. Hints of a repetition of the night's proceedings were thrown out the next morning, and the old Vigilance Committee has been reorganized, and will act should such occur. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Thompson the next morning, and inquests are now being held over the bodies of the Chinese. All of the dead were buried.

Negro-alley, the scene of the riot, is similar to your Chinatown, only the houses are one-story adobes without any windows. It is a perfect nest of thieves, prostitutes, and murderers, although fronting immediately on the chief business portion of the city. The city is now in the greatest state of excitement. Knots of men are congregated in every direction talking of the tragedy. It is reported that about forty of the Chinese belonging to the other company left town at the time of the disturbance. Only one of the parties who shot at the officers and citizens has been identified among the dead. The other guilty ones have escaped, while the rest of those hanged are supposed to be innocent.

Expense and Profits of Hotels.

The main outlay needed to start a first-class hotel in New York or any large city, is the cost of the building itself and its furniture. The actual running capital need not be large, and the establishment itself if it is sufficiently imposing will be its own advertiser. From $15,000 to $20,000 cash in hand would be sufficient for repairs and daily expenses, even in the largest hotels, as the business is all cash, and there are rarely any long outstanding accounts. A large capital, however, is required in the beginning. Every one knows the enormous cost of building lots on leading throughfares, while the building expenses are not much less expensive. Any one of the leading hotels, of New York such as the Astor, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and Fifth Avenue are worth a million dollars, land and building inclusive as they stand, while it is reported that $300,000 was laid out on furnishing the latter alone. From these figures some idea may be gained of the amount needed to open a first-class hotel. The profits upon this capital when it is well employed are naturally very large. The annual earnings of the Fifth Avenue Hotel have been said have average $200,000 since it was opened, while the income of a number of other hotels have exceeded 20 per cent. upon the sum invested. Among our hotel proprietors will be found not a few men of great wealth, while the incomes of the whole body of those engaged in the business would probably reach a very high average.

THE NEXT COMET.—Enck's comet is now on its way towards the perihelion, which it will reach in January next. The comet has been telescopically visible for some time, but it is not an object of special interest to those whose vision is unaided by instruments. It has a very short period—only three years and a quarter. The least distance from the sun is 32,000,000 of miles, or about the average distance of Mercury. The greatest distance is 887,000,000 of miles, or more than four times that of the earth. This comet is principally of interest because its period of revolution has diminished to the extent of about three days in the past eighty years, a fact which is generally accepted as furnishing the best proof of the theory that the regions of space are filled by material "ether" capable of retarding the motion of the bodies composing the solar system. Of course this resisting medium would, if it existed, ultimately precipitate the comet of a few tons in weight, that would not be experienced by our earth in the course of thousands of ages. But the result, though long deferred, is none the less inevitable—earth, planets and comets will be eventually precipitated into the sun.

NEVER TOO LATE.—The Kennebec *Journal* contains the following incident: An old farmer in the vicinity of Augusta, about twenty years ago, after concluding a "trade" for a large bill of goods with an Augusta dealer in furniture, as he was about to drive off, hailed the furniture dealer with, "If yer will throw in a looking-glass, I will bring yer down a barrel of nice apples." The mirror was "thrown in," and this was, the last seen of the farmer until a few days since, when an aged farmer backed his apple cart up to the sidewalk opposite the furniture store, now occupied by sons of the former owner, opened the door and shouted, "Here's yer apples." The surprise of the sons was great; but the father, who was present, remembered the circumstances of the trade, and heartily greeted his old acquaintance, who, after a lapse of twenty years, had not forgotten his promise.

QUELLING A RIOT.—A bread riot recently occured in a Persian town, the people clamoring about the Vizier, who, they supposed, withheld food from them. By way of appeasing the populace the Shah had the Vizier put in irons, tied to a donkey's tail and dragged bareheaded and barefooted through the bazaar; the head baker and several of his "hands" were roasted alive in their own ovens.

AN item in a Kansas paper informs the public that "Mr.——of Missouri got to owning horses that didn't belong to him, and the next thing he knew he couldn't get his feet down to the ground. He strangled."

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., the financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad furnish to the public the following facts regarding the satisfactory progress of this great national work:

The track is now about completed across the State of Minnesota, 250 miles, the grade being wholly finished, and the track-layers approaching the Red River at the rate of three miles a day. Regular trains are running over the completed sections.

Last week contracts were let for the construction of the Dakato division, extending 200 miles westward, from the crossing of the Red River to the crossing of the Missouri, in central Dakota. This division is to be finished by the first day of July next, and 50 miles are to be graded before the beginning of winter. In the meantime, a section of 65 miles is under construction between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, where tracklaying is rapidly progressing.

It will be remembered that the Northern Pacific Company last year purchased both the Main Line and Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Road. Within the last three months, the Main Line has been completed, through a noble country, to the Red River at Breckenridge. Contracts were last week let for the continuation of the Branch, from its present terminus, at Watab, on the Mississippi River, 70 miles northward, to Brainerd, where it will join the trunk line of the Northern Pacific. Finally, contracts have been let for the construction of a branch road from St. Cloud (75 miles north of St. Paul) to Pembina, on the British border, a distance of 375 miles. This line is to be completed within fifteen months of the present time. It will drain the richest portions of the Red River Valley, open direct communication with the British settlements of Winnipeg and the rich Saskatchewan Basin. It will also serve as the south-eastern arm of the Northern Pacific Road, reaching to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and thus connecting with Chicago and the trunk lines of the East.

The completion of these contracts will give the Northern Pacific Company at the close of next year, 900 miles of road in the fertile and prosperous State of Minnesota; it will carry the trunk line of the great thoroughfare nearly one-third of its distance across the continent, and will bring to the Northern Pacific Road the large and profitable traffic of Montana, and the Government transportation of the upper Missouri.

It is anticipated that this business alone, without waiting for through trade, will meet the interest on the cost of the finished portion of the Road. The Hudson's Bay Company has already leased docks and warehouses at Duluth, preparatory to doing the whole of its immense business over the Northern Pacific line.

Settlers are occupying the lands along the route with surprising and gratifying rapidity.

About the 1st of January next nearly two million acres of the finest lands in Minnesota will be placed in market by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the proceeds of their sale will be used to purchase and cancel the Company's 7-30 Bonds. The Company's land in Minnesota will much more than pay the cost of building the Minnesota Division of the Road, and their sale will be rapid—indeed, many thousand acres have already been sold to actual settlers, in advance of being offered. The Company's lands west of Minnesota, through Dakota, prove to be of superb character, and will speedily come into market.

Owing to the rigid economy and perfect integrity with which all departments of the enterprise are managed, and the great reduction of cost of material within the last few years, the cost of construction and equipment proves to be considerably less per mile than the original estimates. For example, locomotives that cost $18,000 each, when the Union and Pacific Roads were built, are now sold at $12,000; best American rails, which during the war sold at about $100 per ton, now cost the Northern Pacific Company only about $70 per ton; right of way, and stone and timber material, which are usually large items in the cost of a new road, are furnished to the Northern Pacific gratuitously from the Government domain. The bearing that this greatly diminished cost of construction must have on the value and security of the Company's 7-30 bonds, will be apparent to any one.

The money is being furnished for the early completion of the Northern Pacific Road by its now rapid sale of its First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds. Nearly $1,200,000 were taken by investors in the month of September, and at the present rate of increase of sales the Company will soon be enabled to reduce the rate of interest on the remainder of its loan. These bonds have established their character as a first-class security, good evidence of which is the fact that they are being largely taken as an investment by many of the Savings Banks of New England, and conservative monied institutions of other States. Since the success of the United States Five Per Cent. Loan, very many holders of Five-Twenties have taken advantage of the favorable opportunity to exchange their Government Bonds for Northern Pacifics, at a large profit. These exchanges are increasing in volume in all parts of the country.

Steadily, and with even greater rapidity than was anticipated by its projectors, this great thoroughfare is advancing across the continent, opening as it progresses the finest belt of undeveloped country in America. Every phase of the enterprise is in the most satisfactory condition, its complete success was long ago assured, and its early completion is now a certainty.

Matters in New York.

William M. Tweed, president of the Department of Public Works of New York City, has been arrested and compelled to give bail in the sum of $2,000,000, to answer charges of fraud, and to return to the city treasury, if the court so order, sums of money which it is alleged he has possessed himself of and converted to his own use. The complaint in the action was instituted by Attorney-General Champlain against Mr. Tweed. The complaint in this suit for restitution is also against Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, and Elbert A. Woodward, co-defendants. The subject-matter of the complaint includes a detailed account of the operations of Woodward as an indorser of certain warrants, and, according to allegations set forth, as an assistant to Mr. Tweed in carrying out the financial schemes of the latter. The charges against the other defendants are also made specifically, and in legal order. The arrest of Mr. Tweed was effected in a very quiet manner. It took place at the office of the Department of Public Works, and was made by Sheriff Brennan in person. Mr. Tweed gave bail—his sureties being Jay Gould, who justified in $1,000,000; Bernerd Kelly, Benjamin P. Fairchild, and Terence Farley, each in $300,000; and Hugh J. Hastings in $100,000. This suit against Mr. Tweed is in addition to a similar action already brought against him by Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel. The complaint above referred to contains important facts which are the result of the examination of a teller of the Broadway Bank in regard to Mr. Tweed's bank account. The Joint Committee of citizens of New York, to examine financial matters has ended its labors.

A BUSY PLACE.—Every carpenter or mason in Chicago can now earn from three to four dollars per day, every laborer two dollars, every half-grown boy one dollar, every woman capable of doing household work from two to three dollars per week and her board, either in the city or country. Clerks and persons unaccustomed to out-door labor, if they cannot find such employment as they have been accustomed to, must take such as is offered, or leave the city. Any man, single woman, or boy, able to work and unemployed at this time, is so from choice, and not from necessity.

The Building Societies of England.

These societies have become to be an important feature in the labor reform movements there, and are closely identified with the improved industrial life of the kingdom. In spite of aristocratic opposition, a middle class is constituted thereby which will be the strength, perhaps the salvation of the nation. The value of the dwellings which, through these societies, have become the property of workingmen, is estimated at $1,000,000,000. A great many of these societies are called Bowkelt societies, from Dr. Bowkelt, who originated them. The fundamental principle is that, by a certain arrangement men uniting together can realize in the first instance the same amount of interest for their own saving that they are accustomed to pay for the use of other people's money; next, that they can practically obtain one-fourth more than that rate of interest, and next, that the rate of interest is compound interest. The result is, that while ordinary men, out of their savings can secure very little indeed, throughout their whole lifetime, if they are poor, yet if those small earnings accumulate at high rate of compound interest, it is sufficient absolutely to emancipate any of them, or all of them, from poverty. In Birmingham alone 13,000 houses belong to the workingmen through this agency, and there are streets more than a mile long whereon every house is the property of the working classes. The society does not build houses, but lends the money to a member to build. The streets are all dr